The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 843.---Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851. [Price 6d.

Contract for Coals—French Consulate-General's Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TWO MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND KILOGRAMMES of COALS being required by the GENERAL POST OFFICE of FRANCE, at the PORT OF CALAIS, sealed TENDERS will be PUBLICLY RECEIVED and CONTRACTED upon at the General Post-office, Paris, on the 23d of October, 1851, at Two o'clock in the afternoon. 1

The schedule of particulars can be seen at the French Consul-General's Office, No. 47, King William-street, City, from Twelve to Four o'clock.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY, made in a cause of BIRCH *v.* PRICE, with the approbation of Sir William Horne, one of the Masters of the said court, peremptorily, by Mr. JOHNSON, on Friday, the 24th day of October next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, in WREXHAM, in the county of DENBIGH, in one lot, the FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of PLAS MOSTYN FARM, COLLIERIES, and MINERALS of COAL and IRONSTONE, situate in the said parish of Wrexham.

Particulars may be had gratis, in London, at the said Master's Chambers, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; Mr. N. C. Milne, solicitor, Harcourt-buildings, Temple; of Messrs. Hughes, Fairfoot, and Webb, solicitors, Clement's Inn; and in the country, of Mr. Jones, solicitor, Brynhyfryd, Ruthin; and Mr. Robert Humphreys Jones, solicitor, Wrexham; at the place of sale; and the principal inns in Ruabon, Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham.

Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, FARMS, and COLLIERIES, in the parishes of RUABON and ERBISTOCK, DENBIGHSHIRE, and CONTIGUOUS FARMS, in the parishes of ELLESMERE and ST. MARTIN, SHROPSHIRE.

MR. JOHNSON will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, WREXHAM, on Thursday, the 23d day of October, 1851 (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), precisely at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all that valuable ESTATE, called 3

PENYLAN,

situate in the parishes of RUABON and ERBISTOCK, in the county of DENBIGH, and ELLESMERE and ST. MARTIN, in the county of SALOP, containing upwards of 1600 acres of land, divided into compact farms, and let to respectable tenants, at rentals realising nearly £2000 per annum.

And also several very valuable COLLIERIES and MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE, now in full operation, and producing large royalties.

Also, the TITHE RENT CHARGES, payable out of the several townships of Cristionydd Kenrick, Dinhinlle-issa and Dinhinlle-uchа, in the said parish of Ruabon, which produce an annual rental of £307.

PART of the ESTATE, comprising the MANSION, delightfully situated, on the banks of the River Dee, celebrated for its salmon and trout fishing, within three miles of Ruabon Railway Station, and commanding the most beautiful views, and is suitable for the residence of a family of the first respectability, with the park, extensive woods and covers, abounding with game, together with several farms adjoining, and containing, in a ring fence, about 1100 acres, will be OFFERED FOR SALE in ONE LOT. The remainder of the FARMS, COLLIERIES, and TITHES, will be OFFERED FOR SALE in SEVERAL LOTS.

The Estate is in the midst of a sporting country, and is immediately adjoining the lands and park of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., whose kennels are contiguous, and presents an opportunity for the investment of capital rarely to be met with.

Maps and particulars may be had of Daniel Smith Bockett, Esq., solicitor, 60, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; of Messrs. Duncan, Squarey, and Duncan, solicitors, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool; of Wm. Wood, Esq., solicitor, 18, Cooper-street, Manchester; at the principal hotels in Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Ruabon, Shrewsbury, and Birmingham; of the auctioneer, in Wrexham; and of Mr. H. Jones, solicitor, Wrexham.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

The whole of the RAILWAY PLANT, &c., at and near the SHALFORD STATION, on the Guildford, Reading, and Reigate Railway.

MR. LOMAS has received instructions from E. Henfrey, Esq., TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at SHALFORD, on Friday, the 24th October, 1851, at Eleven o'clock, the very extensive and valuable 4

RAILWAY PLANT;

Part of which is at STONEBRIDGE WHARF, on the Wey and Arun Canal, and the remainder on the line near the SHALFORD STATION, and comprises

250 EARTH WAGGONS, in excellent condition, with wrought and cast-iron wheels.

400 BARROWS, of which 150 are new; about 200 tons of contractors' rails, and a large quantity of wrought and cast-iron; a large assortment of blacksmiths' tools, nearly new; a quantity of excavating implements, pile engines, chains, crabs, blocks, a superior timber carriage, stone carts, stone truck, single and double horse carts, weighing machine, corn mill, superior harness, complete, for nine horses, quantity of useful timber, office fittings, and a variety of miscellaneous articles, too numerous for an advertisement.—Full descriptive catalogues may be had five days' previous to the sale, at the office of H. V. Lomas, auctioneer, 19, North-street, Guildford, Surrey.

The waggons and rails will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

N.B.—There is a communication both by rail and canal to the River Thames from the place of sale.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—SALE of Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES and MINERALS

MR. THOMAS THOMAS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, NEATH, on Wednesday, the 29th of October, 1851, between the hours of Twelve at noon and Two o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of by private contract (of which due notice will be given), in such lots and subject to such conditions of sale as will then be produced, the following valuable and improvable 5

FREEHOLD ESTATES—viz.:

The FARMS of MAESMELIN and PANT-Y-SHANEL, with the COTTAGES thereon and WOODLAND adjoining, containing altogether about 131A.

PENTWIN, containing about 47A. 0o. 29P.

A MOIETY of the FARM of NOYADD WEN, and the WOODLAND adjoining, containing altogether about 65 acres, all of which are in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath; and all MINES and MINERALS under a part, containing upwards of 200 acres, of the GLANBRANE ESTATE, situate in the parish of Llansamlet.

Particulars and plans are in preparation, and will shortly be ready for delivery.

Further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Llewellyn and Randall, solicitors, Neath; or of the auctioneer, West of England Insurance Office, Neath, who will, on being applied to, give every facility for viewing the property.

MINING PROPERTY, situated in the parish of LLANIDLOES, in the county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION—[the day of Sale to be announced in next week's *Mining Journal*]—the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, FURNITURE, and EFFECTS of the 6

MONTGOMERY LEAD AND COPPER MINE,

(formerly Nantmelyn). COMPRISING

1 46-ft. wheel	1 door piece and windbore
2 balance bobs	120 fms. capstan rope
1 main ditto	3 jigging hutches
320 fms. flat iron rods	2 buddles
1 20-ft. wheel and crushing mill	1 iron machine kibble
10 fms. 9-inch pumps	200 fms. tram rails
10 fms. 8-in. ditto	30 fms. ladders
1 working barrel	4 tram waggons
1 capstan and shears	1 stamps axle

and a large quantity of materials, smiths' tools, &c. &c.

Application to view the mine, &c., to be made to Capt. Michael Barbery, Plynlimmon, Llayadar, South Wales.

For further information and particulars, communications to be addressed to Mr. J. N. Edwards, the Secretary, at the offices, 9, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

October 17, 1851.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS.—TO BE SOLD, at TOMANTOUL, BANFFSHIRE, a very superior CRUSHING MILL; the water-wheel is entirely of cast-iron, 24-feet diameter, 4-feet breast, and overshot. The spur wheel is 7 feet diameter, and with the axles, pinions, &c., very strong, and capable of driving any additional machinery the water-wheel can propel. The crushing cylinders are 2½ feet long, the upper pair 2 feet diameter, and the lower 20 inches. The framing is strong, and of the best rock elm. Compound levers are attached to each pair of cylinders, affording any power that may be required at will. The machinery is of the best quality as to materials, strength, and workmanship; and, being under cover, is as good as when put up, having never required any repairs. The machinery may be shipped at Kingston-port, Garmouth, or Port Gordon, on the Moray Frith, to which there are good roads. 7

Applications for purchase may be made to James Burgess, mining engineer, 49, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WALL'S-END COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, and entered upon on or after the 28th day of September next, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, all that CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, well-known by the name of WALL'S-END COLLIERY, at present held by Messrs. Archbold and partners, under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, comprising the COAL MINES under the whole of the lands belonging to the said Dean and Chapter, in the township of WALL'S-END, in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND. 8

The Low Main Seam, which has been sunk to at a depth of 22 fathoms below the Benham Seam, and the Beaumont Seam, which has been bored to at a further depth of 23 fathoms, remain untouched throughout the Royalty. The Low Main Seam, in the royalty next adjoining, is of good quality, and is worked for gas purposes.

The Benham Seam supplies the vend of the existing colliery. The colliery is contiguous to, and has shipping berths on, the River Tyne.

Plans of the workings of the colliery, and further particulars, may be known on application to Mr. E. F. Boyd, Urpeth Colliery, near Chester-le-street; or at the offices of the Registrar of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 28, South Bailey, Durham.—July 2.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his best SERVICES to CAPITALISTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES, and transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts has FOR SALE SHARES in the following MINES:—Lamheroos, Wheal Brewer, Wheal Tom, Alfred Consols, Trewane, Silver Valley, Devon Great Burra Burra, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Golden, Bronfloyd, Wheal Langford, Bodmin Wheal Mary, Wheal Zion, Okel, Tor, South Tamar, East Tamar, Bodmin Consols, Warleggan, North Fowey Consols, Calstock Consols, &c., and can PROCURE or SELL SHARES in all DIVIDEND MINES. 9

The increased capital thrown into the market by the payment of the last quarter's dividends and Government Stocks, having produced a considerable movement in mining shares, early purchases, in order to avail of moderate prices, are recommended. Mr. Crofts will (confidentially) give an opinion of the value of any mine within his knowledge, either personally or by letter.—Dated Oct. 18, 1851.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.,

OFFICE,—13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

Mr. HOPKINS'S OFFICE is SUPPLIED with PLANS and SECTIONS of the principal MINES in the UNITED KINGDOM.—The REPORTS, and all essential particulars, are faithfully and regularly RECORDED; these, together with possessing a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its details, and being ENTIRELY FREE FROM SHARE DEALING, renders the office a proper, and as yet the only, place where DISINTERESTED INFORMATION can be OBTAINED. 10

The object of the office is to communicate information on all subjects connected with General Science—on Mineral Properties in all parts of the world—to protect legitimate Mining—to see justice done to the Capitalists and Property, and to point out the necessity of placing such speculations in the hands of responsible business men. Capitalists, will, therefore, have themselves to blame, if they allow their property or capital to be wasted by jobbing and inefficient managers.

*** Annual clients are regularly supplied with every information that may be required on home and foreign speculations.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of CALLS for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for. 11

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

*** Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES. Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOLT and BOILER PLATE IRON, in all its varieties. 12

The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quality and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS, MINERAL SURVEYOR AND MINE MANAGER, MARGARET-STREET, NORTH ADELAIDE, in the province of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, after three years' residence and two years' exploration in the colony, RESERVES his EXPERIENCE for BRITISH CAPITAL: awaiting the result of this advertisement in a suitable remuneration for past time and future services. 13

FOR SALE,—SHARES in the following MINES:— 14

20 (1024ths) Spearne Consols	3 (560ths) Wheal Carn
35 (1024ths) Penzance Consols	55 (1365ths) Balleswidden United
5 (240ths) Boscean	2 (1024ths) Trelusback

Application to be made to Mr. James Lane, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

SHARES are TO BE SOLD in the following MINES, VESSELS, &c. 15

Levant	West Alfred Consols	West Wheal Towan
Wheal Reeth	Wheal Franco	Wheal Henry
Balleswidden	Providence Mines	Lelant Consols
Wheal Margaret	Great Work	East Balleswidden

Barque LEGERDEMAIN ..... A 1, 13 years—2 years old.
TELL TALE ..... A 1, 12 years—clipper schooner.
CHARLOTTE ANNE ..... A 1, 12 years— ditto
B. P. BATTEN, 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES, 23, *Threadneedle-street, London.*

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, late of CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MINING and GENERAL AGENT at the above office, and trusts, by paying a due regard to the welfare of his clients, that he will at all times merit their confidence. Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of twenty years, and being in communication with some of the most respectable agents in the mining districts, Mr. Reynolds will be enabled at all times to furnish such information as may be relied on. 16

J. J. REYNOLDS will carry on business upon COMMISSION ONLY, making no intermediate price between buyers and sellers, and will be ready at all times to introduce the buyer and seller of any shares to each other.—Office hours Ten to Four.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position to BUY and SELL in all the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which upon present purchase will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Caradon, Great Wheal Friendship and Venton, Boringdon Park, Wheal Catherine, Franco, Zion. Also shares in Wheal Williams—this is a continuation of the Devon Great Consols, and embracing several of the same lodes; also Devon Consols North—this adjoins the latter, which, with £1 paid, are marketable at £300, and paying £48 per annum in dividends.—Every information given, either personally or by letter.—Office hours from Ten to Four. 17

REMOVAL.—104, *Bishopsgate-street-within.*

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL SHARE BROKER, has REMOVED to the ABOVE CONVENIENT OFFICES. The same attention paid as hitherto to all MINING BUSINESS of legitimate character; and in thanking his friends for former commissions, he solicits a continuance of their kind support.—Offices of Wheal May, Pentire Glaze and Pentire United Mines, Devons Consols West, and Wheal Hamlyn.—The strictest confidence observed in all transactions, and the registry of shares will be free, unless a sale or purchase takes place. 18

MESSRS. FENTON AND CO. have REMOVED to No. 5, ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Offices of Wheal Arthur, Prael Consols, East Wheal Reeth, &c.—Oct. 11, 1851. 19

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, *THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.* 20

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.* 21

MINING OFFICES, REDRUTH.—JOHN ROBERT PIKE, GENERAL SHAREBROKER (on Commission only), being resident in the centre of the Mining district, POSSESSES great FACILITIES in the DISPOSAL OF or PURCHASING SHARES, INSPECTING MINES, &c., on the most moderate and honourable terms. 22

MOLYNEUX & CO., MINE AGENTS, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment. 23

*** Offices of the Wheal Langford and Baring United Mining Company, and Trebell Consols Mining Company, No. 34, Threadneedle-street.

MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, No. 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON. 24

Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING AGENCY BUSINESS, and have ON SALE SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND MINES in CORNWALL, DEVON, and WALES, as well as those on the eve of paying, and situate in the best mining districts.—Loans and Money Matters in general negociated; Mines Inspected, and Reports obtained from practical agents, and every information affecting the market value of mining property afforded gratuitously.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 56, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES. 25

SHARES FOR DISPOSAL.		
Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Carn Brea	Wellingtons	Great Wheal Shela
West Caradon	West Buller	Treviskey
Trelawny	Tolgus	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No Charge made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

TESTIMONIAL TO MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq.—The Committee beg to announce that subscriptions may be paid to the East Cornwall Bank, at Liskeard and Bodmin; the Cornish Bank, Truro, Redruth, and Falmouth; Messrs. Bolithos, bankers, Penzance and St. Ives; Mr. Carne's Bank, Penzance; or to either of the following gentlemen—viz.: Mr. H. Grylls (the Treasurer), Redruth; Mr. R. Pearce, Penzance; Mr. S. James, St. Just; Mr. R. R. Michell, Marazion; Capt. Thomas Richards, Foundry House, Hayle; Mr. R. H. Pike, Camborne; Mr. W. Burgess, Illogan; Mr. Pryor, Town-hall, Redruth; Mr. Little, Redruth; Mr. E. H. Hawke, Tolgulla, St. Day; Mr. H. Pearce, Royal Hotel, Truro; Mr. R. R. Broad, Falmouth; Mr. J. Morcom, St. Austell; and Mr. Field, Mining Exchange, London. 26

No subscription to exceed Five Shillings. Any smaller sum will be received. The list to be closed on the 29th November.

THOMAS GARLAND,
Redruth, Oct. 9, 1851. Hon. Secretary to the Committee.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:— 27

East Wheal Rose	Alfred Consols	Trehane
Devon Great Consols	Lewis	Cobre
Treviskey	Bryntail	St. John del Rey
West Caradon	Wheal Margaret	Condurrow
Tremayne	Botallack	West Providence
South Tolgus	Levant	Mary Ann

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Kilbricken	Garrig	Trennack & Bosence
West Alfred Consols	West Towan	East Buller
South Tamar	East Wheal Reeth	Treleigh
Merllyn	St. Aubyn & Grylls	North Downs

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: *LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.* 28

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON (late Senior Partner of the Phœnix Iron-Works, Glasgow), INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW. 29

AGENT for the PURCHASE of Scotch Pig-Iron, Railway and Bar Iron, and Castings.

AGENT for the SALE of English Boiler-plates, Angle and Rivet Iron, Anchors, Chains, Cables, Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. 30

Reference—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MONEY FOR MORTGAGES.—TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS in one sum, or divided, are ready for MORTGAGES, at 3 per cent; a term of years will be granted to meet the wish of the borrower.—A portion of this £20,000 belongs to Mr. Coward, who will only negociate with principals. Mining property not objected to.—Address (free of postage) John J. Coward, Esq., Lansdowne-crescent, Bath. 31

MONEY.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS are ready to be ADVANCED, at a low rate of interest, upon approved LEASEHOLD or FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in sums of not less than £200.—Apply to Mr. C. Chadwick, No. 28, Broad-street-buildings, City. 32

TO MINING ADVENTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A PARTY of respectability and integrity, who has OBTAINED a GRANT of valuable MINERAL GROUND in WESTMORELAND, containing, among other things, a rich DEPOSIT of PLUMBAGO (Black Lead), is desirous of meeting with one or more CAPITALISTS who will JOIN him in the UNDERTAKING. The estimated cost of opening out the mine is not large.—Apply to Messrs. Challoner, sharebrokers, Dean-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 33

WANTED,—By an active Young Man, 23 years of age, respectably connected, and who has had a liberal education, with some years' experience in the office and business of a large mercantile and manufacturing establishment, a SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, or TRAVELLER: unexceptionable references.—Address (postage free) "W. M. L.," care of Messrs. Robertson and Scott, advertising agents, 36, George-street, Edinburgh. 34

WANTED,—ARSENICAL PYRITES, containing not less than 2½ per cent. of copper, and from 33 per cent. of arsenic. Those having such at their disposal, can communicate with "B.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. 35

CRUDE BARYTES, of an excellent quality and colour, can be OBTAINED on REASONABLE TERMS, by applying to Bennett, Justice, & Co., Derreenlaman Mine, Ballydehob, county Cork. Samples will be sent free of cost to any merchants or manufacturers who require them.—Dated Sept. 30, 1851. 36

PROPOSED NEW VINEGAR MANUFACTORY,—As a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—Some important CHEMICAL IMPROVEMENTS having been lately made and rigidly tested in the MANUFACTURE of VINEGAR, the Inventor and Proprietor—who has had 30 years' practical experience in the business—wishes to TREAT with a CAPITALIST or COMPANY, for the purpose of MANUFACTURING the ARTICLE on an extensive scale, from which a handsome dividend can be realised, without the slightest risk, and so pure and exquisite a vinegar produced, that it cannot fail to command a ready sale.—Letters addressed to "A. A.," care of Mr. Chas. Jarvis, 38, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, London, will open a correspondence. 37

EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for FOUR HUNDRED and FORTY TONS of IRON RAILS, and FIVE HUNDRED TONS of BARLOW'S CAST-IRON SLEEPERS, together with the necessary fastenings. 38

Specifications and drawings may be seen at the Engineer's Office, Bury Station.

Tenders to be sent in to the Secretary before Friday, the 31st inst.

Bury, Oct. 14, 1851. By order, JAMES SMITHELLS, Sec.

HYDRAULIC CRANES FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, TWO PAIRS of powerful HYDRAULIC CRANES, made by Armstrong, Newcastle. These cranes are quite new, and have been constructed to lift from 12 to 14 tons. Sweep of jib 24 feet radius.—For further particulars application may be made to the manager of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, Edinburgh. 39

Railway Office, Edinburgh, Oct. 10, 1851. ARCHD. SCOTT, Manager.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ON SALE, SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, to pay the buyer from £15 to £20 per cent. per annum, and SHARES in INSURANCE and other JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, to pay the buyer £5 per cent. per annum and upwards.—Apply to James S. Tripp and Co., Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, City. 40

ALLT-Y-CRIB SILVER-LEAD MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS per share has been declared, and will be PAYABLE in November, at the offices of the Company, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi.

MATTHEW FRANCIS. 41

AVE MARIA GOLD QUARTZ MINE,—DISTRICT of MARIPOSA, CALIFORNIA.—Applications for shares in this mine are to be made at the offices of the Association, 114, Bishopsgate-street-within (where all particulars may be had); to Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London; Mr. John Davies, 38, Tower-buildings, Liverpool; and Messrs. Hughson and Dobson, 16, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh. 42

CHYPRASE CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE, ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.

In 1024 shares, of £5 5s. per share.—Deposit £1 7s. 6d. 43

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to Mr. Thomas Lewis, No. 17, New Meeting-street, Birmingham, Purser to the Company, of whom every information can be obtained.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDERS.—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention. 44

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT.

OFFICES,—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.
WAREHOUSES.—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. [illegible] EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.

[Abridged from the *West Briton* and the *Cornwall Royal Gazette.*]

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Rev. J. Punnett (one of the judges), after remarking that this department was quite satisfactory, it being equal, if not superior, to that of any former exhibition, read the report. The first silver medal has been awarded to a plan for dressing ore, or tinstuff, in which the arrangements (each perhaps not new in itself) are combined in a manner that is likely to effect a great saving of labour. The judges adverted with great pleasure to the plan and sections of Dolcoath, showing the conditions under which the lodes have proved most productive of ore. Mr. Punnett said he would recommend those plans to the attention of all who take any interest in that most difficult and important part of mining analysis. It is only by a continued series of such observations of the different and variable conditions in which ore is found, classified so as to direct attention to the leading points that influence its position in the lodes, in different localities, or geological formations, that a sound and correct knowledge of this division of mining can be founded, and they have awarded a silver medal to the first plan for exhibiting the facts desired. In a county in which high steam has been used for so long a period, and with so much success as to have formed a class of steam-engines now termed the "Cornish engine," the prevention of boiler explosions must be a subject of interest. The judges have awarded a second bronze medal for the idea of a moveable fire-place, in the hope that it may lead to a simple and practical plan of preventing the present causes of explosions. A prize has also been awarded to a plan for moving a large valve constantly on its seat, to prevent adhesion. The last mining object to which the attention of the judges has been directed, is the repair of injuries to axles, pumps, or windbores, and they have awarded a prize to a screw bend of a very simple form, which obviates the defect of the common plan—want of strength in the ears. To the specimens of manufactures in serpentine a second silver medal was awarded, and the judges were gratified to find that the exertions of Cornishmen in bringing serpentine into notice at the Great Exhibition, will give it not only a local but an European reputation.

STAMPS AND CLEANSING MACHINE.—Mr. P. Matthews, engineman, Illogan, was the inventor of a model which comprised two inventions—one for raising stamps vertically, and the other was a method of washing tin ore immediately as it was received from the stamps. The former invention the judges considered to be ingenious, but too complicated for general use—it was to raise the stamps by cams acting on rollers to prevent friction. A similar experiment was tried some time since, and it was found that the axles of the rollers wore away so very fast that it was better to submit to the inconvenience of the ordinary stamps, but with the other part of the invention the judges had expressed very great satisfaction. It consisted of a set of boards which were gradually carried under brushes, and as the tinstuff was delivered from the stamps, a stream of water, additional to the water flowing from the stamps, was conveyed in on the tinstuff, which carried away the waste below, while the tin was carried upwards. The brushes worked in the same way as boys used brushes in cleaning tin on the dressing floors, and they were intended to save a great deal of labour. The inventor believed that the tin, after undergoing this operation, would be fit at once for the burning-house; the judges did not coincide with that opinion, but still they thought the plan might effect a saving of half the cost of dressing tin. It was not pretended, however, that the invention was perfected; it was put forward as suggestive of what might be done, and it was conceived that many adaptations of its principle might be used in this county. One machine would do all the work of the stamps and the washing. There was a scraping board at the bottom of the machine to assist in the removal of the tin, and there was also a provision for readily removing the bottoms of the stamps. The inventor further intended to supply a means of cleaning the grating where the ore is received from the stamps, in order to prevent choking, so that the same motion which moved the brushes would move the scraper. Mr. Sara thought the tinstuff would choke. The secretary replied that it was intended to place a scraping board, which would correct that. The same power which moves the brushes would move the scraper. It would be of great importance to this county if the expense of cleaning tin could be reduced by one-half; the inventor thinks the reduction would be much more than that.

DOLCOATH MINE.—Some plans and sections were exhibited, showing the lodes and where they have been most productive of ore. As this was a subject of great importance to the mining interests of the county, the judges to encourage the getting up of other plans in the same way, had given Josiah Thomas, who drew this plan, a second silver medal, and would be glad to have similar drawings sent to them by other persons. Mr. R. W. Fox suggested that more information might have been conveyed in the same diagrams by showing the cleavage of the rock at the place, and the kind of ore produced there, also which wall of the lode was most productive, the hanging or the foot-wall.

Mr. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine, writing to the secretary, states that his son, under his direction, had taken considerable trouble to ascertain under what particular circumstances the lodes in Dolcoath Mine had been productive of copper. "The cross-section and plan now presented, contain the result of our careful observations. As far as my observations throughout this county and Devonshire extended, I have seen more order in the deposit of metallic ores than I think is generally supposed. It has occurred to me that if observations were made in several of the large mines, and recorded in some such way as ours in this mine have been, as contained in the section and plan, that many important facts would be collected, capable of being turned to good account in conducting mining operations. Can you offer prizes for something of the kind in the ensuing year?"

MAN-ENGINE.—Mr. Thomas Curry, of Copperhouse Foundry, exhibited the drawing of a man-engine. The main rods are connected to the pistons, which work up and down in the cylinders 12-ft. stroke. The bottom parts or ends of the cylinders are connected by a pipe of the same diameter. Now, suppose the piston, *d*, as in the drawing, to be down-stroke, and *c* up-stroke, and the space between the bottoms of pistons full of water, and the top of the rod, *a*, connected with the main-rod of a pumping-engine, or to an engine for the purpose—as soon as the piston, *c*, begins to ascend, *d* ascends, and if *c* is forced down 12 ft., *d* will ascend or rise the same distance; again, if *c* is raised 12 ft., *d* will descend or fall the same distance, by the weight of the rod, &c. Thus an alternate motion of 12 ft., up and down, is given to the rods, and if stages are fixed every 6 ft. on these rods, the miners' convenience in ascending and descending in this sort of man-engine will equal those at present working in the Tresavean and United Mines. But it is plain that both rods with their appendages being the same weight and resting on the water, would balance each other, so that if there were no friction caused by the pistons working in the cylinders, a very small weight would turn the balance either way. But the friction of two 30-in. pistons moving in well-bored working barrels can never employ a power equal to half that exerted by the steam-engines at present working the man-engines at Tresavean and the United Mines, and, therefore, it appears evident that the application of this sort of man-engine would be a great saving of power and of expense. Plunger poles may be used instead of pistons; guides for the main rods may be placed as in Tresavean and United Mines. The inventor explains that the force-pump may be placed where most convenient, and the pole attached to one of the main rods, so as it may be kept constantly working; a valve may be placed on the pipe connecting the force-pump and cylinders loaded with a weight, so that when the cylinders are exactly full the water will escape through the valve.

METHOD FOR CONNECTING A STAMPING OR CRUSHING APPARATUS TO A MACHINE WHIM-ENGINE.—This model (exhibited by the inventor, Mr. Hocking, of Redruth) represented a method for connecting a stamping or crushing apparatus to a machine whim-engine, or a connection for every description of mill work to a steam-engine, whereby, should the engine by any means reverse its motion, the mill shaft would always rotate in the same direction. On the shaft from the engine is fixed a bevil gear wheel, which works into two other bevil gear wheels, each revolving on the stamping or mill axle. On the boss of each of these two wheels is a crank in which is fixed a pin, or driver, which works two ratchet wheels, fixed in the mill or stamping axle, these pins or drivers working the ratchet, and by it the mill or stamping axle alternatively, as the engine reverses its motion. To prevent the noise that would be occasioned by the pin or the driver slipping over the ratchet wheels, on the boss of the two bevil wheels on the mill axle is a ratchet wheel (with the same number of ratchets as that fixed on the mill or stamping axle), which lifts the pin or driver in sufficient height so as to pass over the ratchet fixed on the mill or stamping axle.

IMPROVED JIGGING MACHINE.—The inventor is Mr. John Maynard, miner, Illogan, who believes it would be an improvement in jigging. The sieve now in use is lifted bodily. These sieves should be twice as long as those now in use, and by being hung in the middle, and the rods connected at one end, with the clack at the higher end, cause the waste work to flow over the lower end of the sieve into a waggon, while the copper from the sieve will go into the other waggon. Also the sieves now in use are drawn up and the waste stuff skimmed off, but these need no skimming.

LIFT FOR PUMP TO PRODUCE A CONTINUOUS STREAM OF WATER.—The writer proposing this plan, stated that as Mr. Appold's and Mr. Curnack's equable flowing pumps would not answer for the drainage of mines, he had sent a sketch of a double-acting pumping lift, which might be applied to that purpose to some advantage in a commencing mine, when a lift might be too small to make a proper trial of the mine. To avoid larger pitwork, and probably a larger shaft, to save shaft-room and castings, and also changing the work, apply this double-acting lift, when the same shaft, the same pumps, and the same room might do, and with double the quantity of water lifted to adit. This lift is simply a working pump, with a piston and four valves, with one [illegible] horn, and, it was stated, would throw out a constant stream.

METHOD OF RAISING WATER.—In the paper accompanying this machine, it was stated that by its arrangements the sea can be made the motive-power in raising fresh water. Calculations have been made by Prof. Mosely, Mr. Tate, &c., and the originality of the machine has been attested by two celebrated engineers—Messrs. Fairbairn, of Manchester, and Mr. Simpson, of Westminster, hydraulic machine maker to the Government. These gentlemen have calculated that a machine with a pipe 40 ft. high, would raise sufficient water for a town of 1000 families, at about 12s. per year each family. A description was given of the several parts of the model, and of the action of the machine.

COMBINED SIXTY AND FORTY-INCH PUMPING ENGINE.—Mr. J. Browne showed a new arrangement for a 60 and 40-inch pumping engine, to form its own vacuum. The explanation of the several parts of the engine could not well be understood without the drawing. It was stated that the arrangement admits of lowering the stuffing box far enough to allow the bottom of the piston cap, and even the ends of the parallel rods, to come below the surface at bottom stroke; thus 12 or 18 inches are saved in the height of the engine, and in the length of the piston rod. The piston rod forming part of a large frame with the moving cylinder, may be of less diameter. The air-pump for keeping up a vacuum between the two pistons is dispensed with, and boring the case, and allowing the small cylinder to come very near the top, a vacuum nearly perfect is easily kept up.

CRANES, AND PISTON AND CYLINDER ENGINES.—Mr. J. Browne also showed methods for approaching to the highest degree of efficiency in cranes, and in the piston and cylinder engine. By means of anti-friction wheels, &c., he stated that the friction would be reduced to a minute fraction of that ordinarily obtained. With regard to steam-engines, the action of his arrangement was stated to be, that when steam presses on either face of the piston, it tightens the packing more or less according as its pressure on the small plugs is 17 lbs. or 13 lbs. per square inch. Thus in working expansively, the friction against the cylinder is lessened when the steam requires less tightness of packing to resist its passage.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. Jenkins exhibited the model of a method for disengaging the fire-place from the boiler to prevent explosion. Supposing the engine-man is absent, the fire fierce, and the steam getting up fast, here was a contrivance by which the raising of the safety-valve liberates a catch, and the fire is then drawn away from under the boiler. The judges did not consider it perfect, but it was a new idea for preventing explosions. Two or three other methods had been sent in.—It was here objected that the valve might stick. The Secretary then held up another invention, which was for keeping the valve from sticking. To this a first prize had been awarded, and a second bronze medal to the former contrivance.

EXPLOSION OF BOILERS.—Mr. Thomas Sampson, of Hayle Foundry, says—It does not appear to him how boilers can explode without the water being below the top of the fire-tube, notwithstanding he had seen tubes come down on the fire, and yet the boiler did not explode; but should the water in the boiler be brought into contact with the heated part of the fire tube, and a large fire be underneath it, there would be immediately a great evolution of steam, and with no means of escape but by our ordinary safety-valves, the boiler would burst. The gentlemen appointed by the American Government to try experiments on the explosions of steam-boilers, proved that by injecting water in on a red-hot bottom, the boiler exploded, but not by surcharged steam. If this is the cause, had we not better blow the boiler off than let the water remain, as by lifting the safety-valves, or starting the engine, the water would rise and come in contact with the heated part of the tube. His reason for blowing the water on the fire was to prevent any more injury to the boiler; but should that not be approved of, it could be conveyed to the tap-pipe. The plug to which he would connect the safety-valve might be of lead, but that requires to be kept clean; some boilers have exploded when the lead plug has not been melted. There should be a preparation for the express purpose, a metal that would fuse by the heat of the steam, should the pressure by any means be got to a dangerous degree in the boiler. His plan was to fix two nozzles, one on the inside, the other on the outside of the boiler, with two valves attached to the same rod as the plug, that when the plug melts, the safety-valve will rise, and shut the other valve, in order to blow the boiler off, and prevent the water falling on the fire-tube on its passage to the fire-place, or elsewhere.

TO PREVENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. John Pole, jun., proposed a method for obviating steam-boiler explosions. It has been said, he remarked, that boilers sometimes burst from pressure (pressure being the direct cause), which arises from the safety-valve "sticking fast." He could not see the improbability of such a thing occuring, but the impossibility seems to coincide with matter of fact. When we look at the wreck of such an occurrence, is there not a plain and positive proof that deficiency of water is the cause? Allowing such to be the case, it is clear that the only certain preventive is to remove the fire and relieve the internal pressure as soon as the boiler becomes in danger from want of water. To obtain these two important points, a simple contrivance is suggested. The model showed a brass chamber fixed on the top of the boiler, connected with a nozzle or box, in which there is a double beat valve, acted upon by a copper float of the usual kind, which rises without affecting the valve, but when it falls, at any fixed guage, it opens the valve, admits steam into the chamber, raises the piston, and the steam escapes through the apertures in the top of the chamber. At the same time the piston's ascent will disengage a catch by means of a lever, and the fire will instantly be removed, and leave the boiler in perfect safety.

SELF-ACTING SAFETY-VALVE.—A writer under the signature of "an Old Engineman," urged that as boilers in general are situated in one house, and the engine in another, there should be something of a self-acting safety applied, should the water get below the top of the fire-tube, as well as a safety-valve. He had often heard of the engineman having just tried guage-cocks in presence of some one, and the water was to its working guage, yet in a short time the boiler exploded. He proposed a safety-valve on the steam pipe, with a lever, and a Salter's spring balance, similar to those used on the boilers of locomotives, and situated in a convenient place to show the pressure of the steam, to serve for a steam gauge, and the valve to be worked by the top of the nozzle gear instead of the feed.

STEAM-ENGINES AND BOILERS.—The improvements claimed under the new patent of Messrs. W. and J. Galloway, of Manchester, comprehend—1. The construction of steam-boilers with vertical chambers or flues, containing within them conical water pipes or tubes, open at both ends to the water spaces of the boiler, so as to admit of the water circulating freely through them; the tubes being tapered from end to end, in such manner that the decrease in diameter shall be not less than three-fourths of an inch for each foot in length.—2. The construction of steam-boilers with flues or chambers, containing tapering water tubes, having flanges at their ends of such diameter as to allow of the flange at the lower end of the tube passing through the aperture in the flue, which receives the larger and upper end of such tube.—3. The construction of steam-boilers with flues or chambers, containing conical water tubes, the flanges at the ends of which are so placed that one shall be inside and the other flange outside of the said chamber.—4. The construction of steam-boilers with flues or chambers, containing tapering water tubes diminishing in diameter and distance apart, as they approach the chimney end of the flue.—5. The construction of steam-boilers with flues, containing conical water tubes communicating with the water spaces of the boiler, and placed diagonally or in an inclined position, and secured by flanges to the flue or chamber.—6. The placing of the conical water spaces of such steam-boilers within one or more returned flues, such flues being above or below or at the sides of the boiler furnace.—7. The construction of steam-boilers with flues or chambers, containing conical water tubes, such flues or chambers having flat surfaces at top and bottom to receive and support the flanges of the water tubes.—8. The construction of steam-boilers with two furnaces placed side by side, and supplied with fuel by a fan or feeder, rotating alternately in opposite directions, so as to supply first one furnace and then the other.—9. The application of a damper or dampers to the furnaces of steam-boilers, arranged so as to fold up to the under-side of the fire bars, and thus regulate the admission of air to the burning fuel.—10. The construction of steam-boilers, with a sediment collector placed underneath, and communicating freely with the water spaces of the boiler, and provided also with an agitator or agitators, and a blow-off cock for the removal of the sedimentary impurities.—11. The construction of the slide-valves of steam-engines, with notched or vandyked edges, for the purpose of admitting the steam gradually.—12. Constructing the slide-valves of steam-engines and the faces on which they work with two or more passages on the escape side of the valve, so as to facilitate the escape of the exhaust steam by affording a large amount of passage or opening for a slight movement of the valve.—13. The construction of the slide-valves, of steam-engines with a vandyked edge on the steam side, in combination with double passages in the valve and seat on the exhaust side, for facilitating the admission and eduction of steam into and from the cylinder.—14. The construction of steam-engines with three parallel pipes, in connection with the valve apparatus, the centre one of which forms the steam pipe to the valve-boxes, and the others the eduction pipes to the condenser.—15. The construction of steam-engines with four slide-valves placed horizontally, and actuated by four eccentrics on a revolving shaft placed between the valves.—16. The construction of steam-engines with square, angular, or diamond-shaped slide-valves, having seats of a corresponding form, and being applied without a valve-box, and provided internally with longitudinal partitions, dividing them into two portions, one of which forms the steam pipe and the other the eduction pipe for the exhaust steam.—17. The application to steam-engines of a throttle valve, adapted to the passage between the slide-valve and cylinder, for the regulation of the supply of steam thereto.

Original Correspondence.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL OF GEOLOGY.—No. IV.

BY DAVID MUSHET, ESQ.

The Newtonian may have been a magnificent theorem; but it is no more. His lemmas are dilemmas. He has had his day in the universities; and so had Aristotle,—both great, but not infallible, nor improved by the enunciations of their disciples. So long as sines and co-sines, ordinates and co-ordinates, are confined to their proper sphere, they are extremely useful; they are abstractions disembodied of force, motion, or time. Approximate calculations of curves by straight lines are very serviceable, when we are at liberty to choose that path from point to point: a series of deflections more or less infinitessimal, when the angles are only paper, or time is given to go round them, need not be inconvenient—often quite otherwise; but there are cases where we *cannot* choose, and, therefore, all our machines are made according to physics, not by algebra. They cannot wait to integrate differentials. There is no intelligent child who first hears of the Newtonian theory of the planets, and sees it illustrated by the usual whirling apparatus, but regards it as a strange thing. The children of a larger growth understand it no better than he, but they are told *mathematics* prove it; and that the proof is one of those stupendous monuments of human genius which very few have capacity to climb. The matter is too high for them. Under authority they submit in silence, and sacrifice the difficulties as a great offering to the genius which conquered what they cannot comprehend. Now, it is out of this very Newtonian hypothesis that the "spherical vapour" of German geology has sprung. The imaginations of the wise have been ransacked to account for the original impulse which launched the worlds. One favourite idea has been that a body thrown up high enough to the lucky point would continue to revolve for ever round the earth, or other planet of projection. From this the next very obvious idea was to conceive our planetary system projected from the sun, as its common centre; and artillery practice found no difficulty in firing off volcanoes as the largest kind of ordnance known; but they do not say how all the planets came to be shot off in one direction. Of course, these assumptions led to others; and some were necessary, for the geologists were out of the pan into the fire, at least they thought so. The sun is *apparently* hot. We know nothing about it as a fact; we only know that the rays of its light, concentrated on the earth by passing through the atmospheric lens, cause the effect of heat. When further concentrated by an artificial lens, the heat amounts to that of intense combustion; but whether there is actual combustion in the sun, or whether it is hot at all, we are entirely ignorant: for, ought we know, it may be intensely cold, and the light an emanation from currents meeting in this magnetic centre, without hot combustion at all—a supposition not altogether improbable, because the known magnetic currents do not flow through matter intensely heated. We know very little of heat, *in se*. Lord Bacon's great example of philosophical examination, in his *Novum Organon*, ends with the definition that it is "an expansive motion struggling in the particles of bodies;" and we have not reached a step beyond this definition. We still know that heat produces motion, and on the converse motion produces heat; and the more that motion tends to disintegrate suddenly, the more violent is the heat. The lightning which passes coolly down a large rod disintegrates a small one to fusion. The rays which leave the sun may be quite cold, and in their rapid flight acquire the property which produces the opposite condition, when aided by the friction of concentration. We have already some evidence that the opposite extremities of electric currents are at opposite temperatures. It is true this is mere speculation; but I advance it only to meet the gross and clumsy counter speculation of our earth being a hot shot discharged from a sun, of whose actual state or composition we have not the slightest information. *Assuming* it was hot, and *assuming* the earth came out of it, it was necessary to *assume* the granite was melted, *assuming* the heat of the sun higher than any artificial heat. The next thing was to assume all the substances as vapour; and, after such amazing flights of intellect, who could stoop to examine if there were any actual marks of fusion on our crust? It is true we do not know whether there is a particle of our terrestrial elements in the sun; but that "matters little" when there is a theory. What with fumes of arsenic, chlorine, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, lead, and other metals, it must be a mighty pleasant place. Perhaps their primitive stench unites to produce pure light, just as the primary colours do—a good theory, because if the earth is part and parcel of the sun, the geologists (11) are bound to assume that the sun is the same as the parcel; unless, indeed, all these rascally substances were ejected, as we transport thieves, to amend the residue and amend themselves by "cooling off." I shall now proceed to compare this fine imagination with some of the *facts* Mr. Faber gives me.

In the first place, we have a clear right to assume that the vapours of all the solid substances, which the wise men turn to smoke, retained their respective specific gravities, and ranged in concentric layers; therefore, in cooling off, they must retain the same respective positions; by consequence all the heavy metals are in the centre of the earth. It is a mere mistake to believe that we recognise or use any of them on the surface. Unless "the laws of gravity are annulled," the thing is impossible. What contradicts a theory cannot exist. But the existence of metals on the surface contradicts a theory; therefore, the metals on the surface do not exist. *Quod erat demonstrandum.* But assuming, on the converse, that the believed existence and use of these metals is not a practical deceit, the vapourists are landed in another dilemma. We must assume the vapours were *not* subject to the laws of gravity; or what will do better, because we know nothing about it, that the specific gravity of the vapours was not proportioned to that of the substances. Assume, for instance (rare work this assuming) that the vapour of iron is lighter than the vapours of the components of felspar (whether the vapour was that of metallic iron, or peroxide, or protoxide, or a new polyoxide, volatilised together with oxygen in this enormous temperature, deponent sayeth not), so that it might be able to rise above or among these vapours. The vapours of silica and oxide of iron uniting together, would have become liquid at the same temperature as the vapours of silica and alumina fluxed by potash; and the actual appearance of felspar would have been that of an overburnt fire brick, coated on the surface and spotted throughout with the black silicated glass of iron. The actual sulphur, and other vapours, might next be traced in this hodge-podge; but it wastes time and space to deal with such preposterous trash, so that I must seek elsewhere for Mr. Faber's *facts*, and proceed to his watery arguments.

The first broad position he takes against the aqueous formation of the primitive rocks, is that they are not soluble in water. Are, then, the confessedly aqueous rocks more soluble in water? In giving me this fact, he entails upon himself a complication of difficulties, which, I think, he can hardly have contemplated. For instance, is sulphate of lime a salt soluble in water? Is he then prepared to assert that the crystals of gypsum, abounding in the new red sandstone overlying coal, have been formed by fire? Was it by injection or sublimation that they get up through the whole carboniferous series, the old red, and the Silurian rocks abounding in water? Again, this salt parts with its water of crystallisation at a very moderate heat. If, then, it was not formed by water, and could not be formed by fire, how the dickens was it formed at all? I admit the *fact*, that if masses of felspar, mica, and quartz are stirred about in a bucket, they will not melt like sugar or salt; neither will woody fibre. We may stir a bucket of sawdust and water all day without effecting dissolution; but does that invalidate the known fact that woody fibre, and every other constituent of plants, is deposited from an aqueous sap? Such an experiment would very likely be resorted to by the igneists, on the discovery of the tree stump I referred to in a late letter, in order to prove that it *must* have been formed by fire, because it *could not* be formed by water. Nevertheless, not only this woody fibre has actually an aqueous origin, but the oils, gums, resins, essences—nay, even the insoluble caoutchouc itself. When Nature presents us with facts, it is in vain to argue her out of them; we must receive them, and account for them afterwards, if we can. It is the investigating the means by which Nature acts which constitute science, not framing syllogisms to contradict her.

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

MINING ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—I shall feel happy to join and promote this institution, as proposed by Col. Asshecourt, and if a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured to pay the expenses of the association, with all its requirements, it must prove of great benefit, although limited to the supplying ordinary information in matters connected with mining.

However, this is very different to my Mining Record Office. The business which I have now to attend to is laborious, expensive, and of a very confidential character, as my clients are well aware, requiring full knowledge of the subject, and great discretion in its application, and supplying periodical advice for the protection of capitalists, and this from myself alone. When we reflect that each client expects immediate information for his government, at all times, and that *solely* from me, for a whole year per letter, and that I hold myself morally responsible for the same, in every sense of the word, it may be well conceived that the annual sum I have proposed for such information is very low. However, I am willing to try the experiment, with the hope of its leading ultimately to a successful issue, for the benefit of the capitalist, and legitimate mines and mining.—EVAN HOPKINS: *Mining Record Office, Oct.* 16.

TORPOR OF THE SHARE MARKET.

SIR,—The quietness of the share market has been for some time a subject of observation to most persons frequenting it; its causes, perhaps, have not been so generally apprehended, though they cannot, as I suppose, be very much below the surface of things. If people are not attending to business, as a rule business will not be done, and unless both buyers and sellers frequent the market it will be the dullest of all places ever intended for a commercial rendezvous. On the other hand, a steady attention to the course of business seldom fails to furnish its just and legitimate reward. I do not impute it to the general body of the shareholders and adventurers being on the tour of the continent, or bagging grouse on the mountains of Scotland, or lengthening out the autumn at Rydal and the lakes; but I do impute to them that they are less frequent at the Exchange and in the market than an earnest prosecution of their particular interests would permit them to be. If the holders, as well as the seekers of shares meet together more numerously and more frequently than for some time past they have done, the complaints of a torpid market would be heard nowhere, for it would nowhere exist, and we should see that activity and productiveness which has not very fully marked its recent history. Of late, whoever has walked into the market with a view to business will have found many properties in every sense worthy their notice; the two Grenvilles, and West Grenville particularly, may be cited as an example. In the latter sett the position of the elvan and the killas are, to the miner's eye, a demonstration that the adjacent lodes are both large and rich; but this, and many other cases like it, from the want of attention and enterprise on the part of sharedealers, is allowed to continue, as once the quartz and sands of California continued, unexamined and undisturbed. I lay it principally at the door of the shareholders that the share market has been heavy, and conceive it to be chiefly in their hands to adopt an easy and an adequate remedy. There is no maintaining the pulse of this, or of any other branch of public industry, without constant attention and supervision; and if those to whose hands is committed the primary leverage, the first springs of the motion to be imparted, are seldom at their post, the action of the machinery will throughout be languid and irregular.—SPECTATOR: *Leadenhall-street, Oct.* 10.

THE PENDING DISCUSSION ON THE SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.

SIR,—It seems to me a great waste of time to be occupied with endeavouring to prove that the substances hitherto considered by chemists to be elementary, are not elementary but compound. If they are compound why do not the persons who so describe them give us the results of their analysis, and tell us what is the constitution of either of the primary gases, or of one of the metals. In chemistry no general reasoning is worth a moment's notice, which is not supported by analogy and experiments. This most unnecessary and unprofitable discussion about the simple substances is ornamented with a piece of gossip about *an elderly lady near Seven-dials* upon whom some sharper had imposed a fused metallic compound instead of some true palladium. On examination, the substance sold to the "elderly lady" turned out to be a mixture of platinum and mercury, and the difficulty of decomposing this compound is made the pretence for considering the metals to be probably compounds also. There is direct proof, it seems, that the article sold to the "elderly lady" was composed of mercury and platinum, and upon this is founded the supposition that the bodies thrown throughout the world, as osmium, tellurium, &c., are compounds or amalgams also. I merely wish to point out to the gentlemen conducting the discussion the wildness of some of the conclusions which they are adopting, and to suggest to them whether it is not possible to direct their scientific ingenuity to fields of more useful and more rational research than those on which they have been expatiating. The path of experimental science is straight and narrow, and those who would successfuly walk in it must be extremely careful how they start aside, either to entertain theories or to indulge in fancies.—T.: *Islington, Oct.* 10.

WHEAL TONKIN.

SIR,—Mr. Robert Sarjeant, and Capt. J. Spargo met me on the mine yesterday, and the spot for the engine-shaft was decided on, which will be commenced forthwith. Repeated misstatements respecting the mine having been made by interested parties, it is now hoped the time is not far distant when she will speak for herself, and scatter to the wind her little band of jealous enemies.—L. RIPPON: *London, October* 15.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD COMPANY.

SIR,—Not having been able to attend the annual meeting of the Tamar Company, I have read the report in the last Journal with more than usual interest, having confidently looked forward to a good dividend as the natural result of the good reports of the mine, and also of the increased capital in the smelting department, called for by our directors on the ground that with the previous small capital they had done well, but with the increased could do much better. Judge, then, my surprise and disappointment on finding the actual result —viz.: a profit of 1038*l.* 9s. 9d. on the mine, and a loss of about 16*l.* on the smelting-house; but even this profit on the mine is afterwards explained away, and we are left with the pleasant anticipation of a loss in the next 12 months; for whilst the mine report states its profit as 1038*l.* 9s. 9d., the smelting report states the excess over other biddings paid by the smelting-works for their proportion of our ores is 914*l.* 6s. 1d.; and, in addition to this, a further sum of 860*l.* 12s. 1d. has been received from other smelters, through the competition created. I will not stop here to remark on the absurdity of calling these sums a profit, and also of considering 1587*l.* 16s. 10d., an outlay for engines, a profit on the mine, for methinks all will agree with me that a profit should be something which may be divided amongst the proprietors; nor is it necessary to remark on the strange delusion of supposing that when you have taken 1000*l.* from your right pocket (*i. e.*, the smelting company), and put it into your left pocket (*i. e.*, the mine), you have made a profit of 1000*l.*; but I pass on to the explanation of our manager, and find Mr. Johnson saying, "The smelters in fact, he considered, had been giving higher prices than the trade justified, and had come to see the error of any longer so doing;" so that had these smelters come to see their error 12 months sooner, the balance on the mine would have been in all probability thus—

Balance of profit	£1038	9	9	The excess paid by ourselves	£914	6	1
Balance	736	8	5	Ditto by others	860	12	1
	£1774	18	2		£1774	18	2

Or a loss of 736*l.* 8s. 5d., and possibly more.

With respect to the losses of 5000*l.*—and which by the way do not, of course, enter with the accounts, showing the loss of 16*l.* only,—I would observe that such an amount with only two parties, when our sales for the year are probably not more than 25,000*l.*, does not evidence much caution on the part of our manager; the more so when I find both of them stopped payment shortly after our sales—the one, as the chairman stated, being a very bad affair, and the other, I am told, only 5s. in 1*l.* As in railways, two accounts open in the books have proved to be the cause of the enormous losses sustained in them; so with us. I fear the profit in one set of books, but not divided and paid to the shareholders, is blinding us to the unsatisfactory state of the other. The sooner, therefore, we close one, the better. Had this been done 12 months ago, and the smelting-house closed at the same time, the general balance would have been thus (say)—

Loss, bad debts	£5000	0	0	Less our own excess on purchases	£ 914	6	1
Ditto smelting	16	0	0	Dividend on 1600*l.*	400	0	0
	£5016	0	0	Balance	3701	13	11
					£5016	0	0

Or profit in the year on the mine of 3701*l.* 13s. 11d. "Facts are stubborn things."—A LOSER: *London, October* 16.

TREBURGET UNITED MINES.

SIR,—As I am opposed to foul play in every matter relating to man with man, and the natural or unavoidable occurrences of evil being quite sufficient for the time being. I think it right, in order to correct any misconstruction of my last letter in your Journal, to state that Mr. G. W. Simmons had nothing to do with the pursership of the Treburget United Mines until the 11th Sept., 1850. It was Mr. Thomas Park, a previous purser, who dishonourably fled from his post, after receiving full cost from every adventurer, and throwing the debts of the mine (601*l.* 14s. 6d.), besides law cost, on my shoulders. Mr. Simmons knew of all these circumstances, and others connected with the mine, referred to in my letter. With respect to the raising the ore at the first discovery, it was not a whim but a winze kibbleful of rich ore referred to; and Mr. Bant, the lord of the soil, and several miners, saw it with myself brought to the surface, although now attempted to be denied. I am informed by one of our respectable and large shareholders that he is doubtful whether I had not made an error in copying John Gidley and Paro's charges for Oct., 1850. It being hastily extracted from the book, no recourse being had to it in open day, and as a doubt in law is in favour of the accused, I unhesitatingly submit to give that doubt in his favour until the adventurers are in possession of the cost-book.—J. VIVIAN: *Truro, October* 18.

WHEAL TONKIN.

SIR,—After my lengthened reply to Mr. Rippon and "An Adventurer," it will be only intruding on your valuable space to go again into detail with Mr. Seymour; and I shall content myself with a few comments, endeavouring to set him right, by first remarking that it was an error in printing as to Wheal Tonkin being part of Wheal Duchy sett. It was intended to have shown it to be a continuation of Wheal Duchy lode; neither do I dispute his being able to break stones of copper from it. The lode is known to produce a few tons occasionally near the surface, but he appears rather careful over it: he should have drawn some to the surface to have shown its character. When persons say they have ore in the mine under water, it is like referring a person to offices in London to see specimens of the produce of mines; the specimen I look for is a good pile of ore on the mine floor. I think Mr. Seymour will not attempt to assert that there are 10 lbs. of ore to be seen at Wheal Tonkin on the surface. Will he tell me the reason of it? as he knows the water is too trifling to prevent him from getting it there, if he felt inclined to do so. I next ask him, as a practical miner, if he can see anything in the matrix or character of this lode to warrant his asserting it to turn out a dividend-paying mine? To conclude, I shall only refer him to what I have publicly said before. These are mines for sale, and not to work; a few tons of ore may be raised. Your readers will mark the end.

My general remarks may expose my ignorance, but I do it with a hope that I shall ultimately succeed in drawing wisdom from Mr. Seymour and others. As to my getting raps over the knuckles, I have already informed them that I look for them. It is amusing to me to see how vehemently they would use the stick if they had it in their power; they had better be careful, fearing they may bring the big end of it to bear on their own backs. Mr. Seymour will see my remarks on using slates to criticise captains' "flash reports," and I know of no place in the west of England where they are to be obtained at a lower figure than in the district between the River Tamar and the granite hills of Liskeard. There certainly appears to be a few in this locality who have a knack of getting up favourable, or rather flash, reports, often showing, as a certainty, that the mine will prove very productive at a given level. At the end of the year, when you, Mr. Editor, come to wind up your annual report of dividend-paying mines, I may have to ask for rather a long space, to show the outlines of my criticism on these reports, by way of testing them against your list, showing how they are borne out; when it is not unlikely Mr. Seymour will find more than one of them coming very near home. At the same time, I have not the least objection for him to bring up every mine I have remarked on, showing where I am decidedly wrong. As a matter of course, he will give me for each a rather severe rap over the knuckles. I will ask him one favour, which is to do it openly, and not, like some of his friends, attempt to insinuate what he cannot prove. My sole view is to support legitimate mining, and bear out honest captains. On these grounds I came into the field, and by them I will stand or fall. My judgment is like others—not infallible; still I am entitled to my opinion, and these men need not feel annoyed. If I am no judge, let it pass; it will only carry its own weight. I am not to be intimidated by one, or even the whole host of those who get up mining bubbles. If they come out, will they be candid enough to bring out their names, and stick to the point at issue?

I have no doubt Mr. Seymour will tell us he supports legitimate mining; then I say watch Nature's laws, and work a little more cautiously. It is absurd for any man to say, as an old friend of mine did last week in his report, that he would unhesitatingly assert that his lode in depth would turn into nothing less than a solid mass of ore. The result of those presumptuous reports I shall endeavour to show up in due time. Mr. Seymour, with all his extra wit, should carefully read your list of calls and dividends for the last month, and see facts and figures, such as should convince him, and all connected with mining, that it is time for some one to take a stand against it, otherwise all the inventive schemes of man will not keep up home mining. Some men think to taunt me, by remarking that I even venture to notice and report on mines without seeing them. I say they must be very young miners, or even theorists, in not having discovered that their own words enable an old "Practical" to do so. To conclude, I have only to remark that I have friends in every district, who will come forward to assist, when we may make our own remarks on every mine that comes out, which may have a tendency to check those that have of late been reaping a golden harvest, to the utter ruin of the honest shareholder, captain, and industrious miner. But we scoff at the idea of doing it as a Paul Pry; it will be open for a fair and honest discussion, that will bring out the mine in its true colours. It is just what the Mining Exchange should have done—compelling those who bring out the mines to get their reports signed by six known honest practical men, aided by Mr. Murchison's valuable proposition of plans and estimates, having been thrown open to the world, showing about the actual sum required to carry it out. We should then be approaching to something like legitimate mining, and without which, I may add, they will never succeed. I think Mr. Hopkins's plan is approaching nearest to it, but not quite up. N. ENNOR.
Wivelscombe, Oct. 8.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Some of the proprietors have just returned from an inspection of the mine, and brought with them splendid specimens of the grey oxide of copper, spotted with green carbonate from the Gate-post lode, and yellow sulphuret of copper from one of the southern lodes. These specimens may be seen at the offices of W. E. Bell, Esq., St. Dunstan's-hill. The Gate-post lode has been driven on about 15 fms., and is now 6 ft. big; a large quantity of water is now proceeding from it. The southern lode, on which the level is being extended westward, towards the junction of two large lodes, promises to yield largely below the adit level: 20 fms. of fine ore ground have already been passed over, and a rich bunch is expected at the junction.

EAST CARADON.—This mine immediately joins South Caradon on the east; operations have lately been commenced here by a new company. It is intended to erect a steam-engine and sink under the adit level, which in East Caradon is 40 fms. deep. The great improvement now taking place at Kittow's, in the eastern part of South Caradon Mine, at and below the 50 fathom level from the surface, appears to point to successful results for East Caradon. Captain Seccombe, of the Phœnix and other mines, speaks very favourably of East Caradon, as do other mine agents who know the locality. A report of Captain Seccombe's will be found among our usual mine reports.

PERU SILVER AND LEAD MINE is situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, formerly known as Mexico and Peru Silver Mines, worked many years since for silver, and proved very rich, yielding considerable profit to the adventurers. The mine is at present taken up by a respectable London company, under the management of Capt. R. Clymo, of the Trebisken and Trebellan Lead Mines. In the course of a few days' working, a rich lode of lead was laid open at surface on a new lode, 80 fathoms to the south of the old silverlodes, which looks very favourable; and, during the last week, another lode has been laid open with a rich leader of lead. The mine can be worked 30 fms. deep by means of an adit level being driven on the course of the lodes in the side of the hill, where there is lead to commence driving on in a splendid gossan, and ground good for driving, which is now commenced with full vigour. The locality of the sett is good, being situate near the Trebisken and Trebellan and other productive lead mines.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—This mine is situate in the parish of Calstock, county of Cornwall, and was worked some years since under the name of the Slimeford Mine, and was very productive of copper ore. Its extent is, east and west on the course of the lode, about 1 mile, north and south about half a mile, bounded on the north by the Drake Walls Tin Mine, on the south by the Wheal Zion Copper Mine, on the east by the Wheal Russell, and on the west by the Wheal Edward Copper Mines. They have had various difficulties to contend with in opening the mine,—such as clearing an adit for upwards of 300 fms., timbering and clearing old shafts, levels, &c., and other things which must invariably occur in working old mines. They have also a shaft sunk 80 fms. from surface, and an adit driven more than 300 fms. which takes the shaft at the 50 fathom level; this was done by the last company and now becomes available to the working of the mine. A cross-cut has been driven north at the 20 fm. level by the present adventurers, and intersected a fine large lode full 7 feet wide, composed of peach, spar, and beautiful copper ore. Another cross-cut driving at the 37 fm. level, which will intersect the lode in about three months, and another driving at the 50 fm. level, which will take about six months to reach the lode. They have also various other lodes in this promising sett, which can all be commanded from the present shaft,—thus they have a mine unwatered to the 50 fm. level, producing quantities of ore from only 20 fms. deep, being about to sample a parcel of ores, computed 50 tons of good quality, and when those before-mentioned cross-cuts reach the lode there is every probability of having a good dividend-paying mine.

WHEAL TREWANE.—This sett is situated in the parish of St. Kew, five miles from Camelford and Wadebridge, and two from Port Isaac, in the vicinity of the Old Treburget Mine, and was formerly worked as Wheal Sarah. The prospectus informs us that several thousands of pounds have been already expended in sinking shafts, erecting pitwork, machinery, and engine. The shaft is down 30 fms., and that in the 9 and 20 fm. levels the lode has been opened on, giving rich work in silver-lead ores, which, by Mr. Longmaid's assay, gave 50 per cent. for lead, and 54 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore, several tons of which sold at 20*l.* per ton. The sett is three-quarters of a mile long on the course of the lodes, and it is calculated that the gossan from the present backs is about 2000 tons, which, by proper dressing down to 250 tons, would bring 11*l.* per ton, thus giving 2750*l.* to carry on the explorations, and it is fully anticipated a short period will render it a dividend-paying mine. There is a water-mill and eight acres of land, held under agreement at 25*l.* per annum, thus giving full command of the water. The mill-house forms a suitable residence for the agent, and the land produces sufficient food for the horses employed. The mine is divided into 8448 shares, of 25s. each, and conducted on the Cost-book Principle.

EGYPTIAN RAILWAY.—About 10,000 tons of rails have been contracted for to construct the proposed railway between Alexandria and Cairo, at a cost of only 5*l.* per ton. In former days the price per ton was between 10*l.* and 12*l.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The shaftmen are making preparations for sinking Field's engine-shaft under the 90 fm. level. The lode in the 90 east is 5 ft. wide, producing some good stones of yellow copper ore. The 80, east of Wyld's shaft, is from 4 to 5 feet wide—3 feet on the south part worth 40*l.* per fathom for copper ore. The lode in No. 4 winze, sinking under the 70 east, is worth 180*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 60 west is without change—driving by four men. At our setting on Saturday last we set one tribute pitch in the back of the 80 fm. level to four men, at 2s. 3d. in the 1*l.*; one, to six men, at 1s. 9d. in 1*l.*; one to two men, at 1s. 9d. in the 1*l.*; and one to four men at 4s. in the 1*l.* Tribute over the 70 fm. level: one pitch, to six men, at 1s. in the 1*l.*; one to six men, at 2s. 3d. in the 1*l.*

BARGALLY.—This mine gives promise of being a good one. The ground in the level is a little more kindly, with a mixture of ore. We expect to have the level driven up to the shaft in five or six weeks; the lode is 62 feet wide at the surface. We have proved 30 feet by cross-cut from the level, which is all good bearing ground so far.

BAT HOLES.—The cross-cut towards the Wood lode, in the 60 fm. level, is driven 2 fms.—ground hard, being in the capels of the Cornish lode. We expect our progress here will be slow until the Cornish lode is pierced through, in consequence of the lode being very wet as well as hard. The Wood lode in the 48 fathom level, driving north, is 4 feet wide, composed of spar of a very congenial nature, and disseminated throughout with blende and rich lumps of lead ore, and will yield of the latter 1 ton per fm.; judging from its present appearance, any one as a miner would calculate on a good course of ore not far ahead; in the same level, driving south, there is nothing of importance to report on. The tribute department in the various points are still yielding a fair quantity of ore, and from what we can see of the Wood lode, all that is wanting to make it a good paying mine is to lay open ground as fast as possible, for the purpose of increasing the number of tributers, and every exertion is being used to accomplish this object. We are also making preparation for the erection of a horse-whim in a whim-shaft, sunk on the Cornish lode, so as to clear up the old workings, and set some tribute pitches on this lode. Our sampling for September was 45 tons 16 cwts. 1 qr. The crusher has arrived on the mine, and no time shall be lost in the erection thereof.

BEDFORD UNITED.—There is no alteration in the 115 fm. level east o the engine-shaft; we are driving north in this level, east of Andrew's winze; west o this winze there has been no lode taken down. The lode in the 103 fm. level east is 4 ft. wide, and will yield from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90 fathom level east is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and ore—saving work. In Rundle's winze in this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 47 fm. level west is 18 in. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and good stones of ore.

BICTON CONSOLS.—The works at this mine are proceeding most favourably. In the adit level the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of prian, peach, mundic, spar, flookan, and lead ore. The engine is on the mine, and is expected will be ready to go to work about the middle of next month.

BLACK CRAIG.—We continue to make very good progress at this mine; the east driving in the 40 fm. end is very favourable, having some very good stones of ore; the west end is very kindly ground, and well mixed with ore, about 15 ft. wide. The stopes below the 25 fm. level continue to produce a large quantity of ore, where we have three excellent pitches, and expect to set another in a few days; the pitches in the back of the 25 fm. and 7 fm. levels are yielding about the average quantity. No new pitches have been set to work in consequence of the hauling being stopped a few days by the clack door-piece breaking, &c., which is now replaced and working well. The two winzes from the 25 fm. level are being put down 15 fms., where we intend to open the rich orey ground now proved at this depth. We have shipped a cargo of ore, 52 tons, this week, and expect to sample another cargo by the latter end of next week.

BOSORN.—The winze sinking under the adit level, 9 fms. to the west of the engine-shaft, is looking much better than at my last report; the lode is 18 in. wide, containing very excellent stones of tin. The bottom level ends, both east and west from the engine-shaft, are much improved; the west end is producing good stones of tin, and the ground appears much easier and better for driving, and presents a very much kindlier appearance. The flat-rod shaft is now cleared, cased, and divided, down to the 30 fathom level, and so far as we can see of the lode it presents an uncommonly kind appearance, and the ground is looking much better than when the captain and myself were underground. The eastern end is looking well, and so are the stopes in the back over. We have commenced to sink a winze under the adit level in the bottom; the lode contains tin throughout. We are now clearing up a winze under the 30 fm. level, down 2 fms., lode much the same as in the back above; if worked to any extent it will give us large profits. On the whole, we never looked better, and never presented better appearances in our underground department.

BOTTLE HILL.—The accounts from this mine are highly satisfactory. There are five lodes being worked upon, and all good. There is more ore at surface than can be stamped at present, and there is a further quantity of ore all ready for market.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The lode in the 20 fathom level, driving west of Hughes's winze, is rather disordered since last reported—now yielding from 5 to 6 cwts. of ore per fathom; the stope in the back of this level, west of Hughes's winze, will yield a ton of ore per fm.; the stope in the back of this level, west of the shaft, will yield 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The engine-shaft, sinking under the 24 fathom level, is still in favourable ground for sinking. The lode in Hallett's shaft is 6 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The 20 fm. level, north of Hallett's shaft, is in a lode from 6 to 7 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore throughout; the rise in the back of this level will yield 15 cwts. of ore per fathom.

BRYNTAIL.—The stopes, and appearances generally, have much improved throughout the mine. The 15 fm. level, going eastward, has been extended about 4 fms. this month through orey ground, producing from 2½ to 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the 15 fm. level, 12 fms., 24 fms., and 40 fms. west of end, will produce on an average 3 to 3½ tons per fathom. The rise under the engine-shaft will produce 1½ ton per fm. The stopes in the 10 fm. level are, with alterations, producing fully 1½ tons per fathom. The stope east of Hill's rise will produce 25 cwts. per fm.; the stope west has improved, yielding 1½ ton per fm. The No. 1 cross-cut is suspended for the present, being full of stuff. The cross-cut east of Hill's rise has not yet met the ore; the rise west of ditto is poor. The repeated breakages of the crushing mill, and the great delay that necessarily occurred in getting it repaired, has occasioned considerable loss of time, and the quantity of ore dressed is in consequence much less than would otherwise have been, but the reserve of ore broken in the mine are proportionably increased thereby.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is deep enough for the lift to be fixed from the 40 to the 30, and which we hope to complete by the end of the week, when the sinking will be resumed. In the 40 end south the lode is large, carrying a beautiful leader about 2 ft. wide, spotted with lead, and from its appearance we may reasonably expect an improvement very shortly. The north end has a leader 1½ ft. wide, spar, prian, and mundic, a promising looking lode. The water is not sufficiently drained to sink the winze before the end under the 30. The winze in the bottom of the 30, south of shaft, is sunk 9 ft., but it is not quite so orey as when we commenced it.

CALLINGTON.—The lode in the 125 fathom level, south of south mine, is 15 in. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm.; there is a slide before this end, and we fully believe the lode will be found much more productive in close connection with it than it is at present: such has been the case in other parts of the mine; the lode in the north end in this level is 12 in. wide, composed of quartz, white iron, and stones of lead —opening tribute ground; the same remarks will apply to the lode in the rise over this level, close to the end, which we are putting up through the ground, to communicate to the 112, both for ventilation and to open tribute ground; the lode in the 112 south is 10 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 135 fm. level, north and south of the diagonal shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, composed of soft quartz, prian, and stones of lead—saving work. The lode in the 125 fm. level, north of north mine, is at present rather poor, having met a cross branch of mundic, which has disordered the lode, but we hope it will improve beyond it; but the ground is favourable for driving; the lode in the south end in the same level is 15 in. wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the eastern end of Kelly Bray rise will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the rise is split into several small branches, containing spar, mundic, and copper ore; the ground is more favourable than it was, and we can hear the shaftmen boring the hole very plain. The ground in the shaft, sinking below the 50 fm. level, is also favourable, but the lode is disordered, as it is in the rise. At present the tribute department is not quite so productive as it was, but we hope a speedy improvement will take place.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—Harvie's new shaft is commenced sinking on the course of Wheal Zion lode, 55 fms. off from the Wheal Zion boundary; the size of the lode not yet ascertained. The shaft is sinking in the midst of a very large copper gossan, and, from its rich character, we may expect to find the ore at a very shallow depth. In the end driving east there is at present a caunter lode, composed principally of spar and mundic; the water from this end is strongly impregnated with copper; at a short distance, farther east, we expect to cut the South Hooe north and south lodes, when it is likely the lode driving on will become very productive.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—I had a thorough inspection of these mines today (Oct. 11). Respecting the great copper and mundic lode, you are aware I told you of my placing some men in the eastern pitch, at the east adit, to open some ground to develope the north side of the lode—the copper part; the ground has been harder than we expected, but so far it presents a good course of copper ore. I fear to say quite so much as it warrants, but the specimens sent will speak for themselves; by them you will see something of the character of the lode. We have not yet cut the north wall, but have opened it about 4 ft. wide. This point of our workings is the farthest east of any by many fathoms, the deep adit being far behind this point, and Capt. Cook says there was good copper ore showing in that level when it was knocked; it is now full of rubbish. I have ordered it to be cleared out. Our eastern pitch in the Cathedral bottoms is also producing a great deal more copper ore; indeed, I think it will become more and more valuable for copper. Our other pitches are without alteration, rich for mundic. The kilns, 16 in number, are all at work, but the ore is not half burnt. The tin lode in the 42 fm. level, west towards Tin Parks, is full 3 ft. wide, and softer to break, holding some tin, copper, and pyrites, a saving lode, and very likely to become better as we proceed. I should like to see this level pushed forward as soon as our railway is completed, the iron has not come to do it. The other parts of this mine are producing fair work for tin, and as our surface water becomes more plentiful we shall keep our stamps going night and day, and make considerable returns of tin ore. The adit on the Mount Pleasant lodes presents a change of ground, but no lode yet in the end. It is many fathoms since we intersected the last lode.

CARTHEW CONSOLS.—The lode in the north end, in the 95 fathom level, is about 3 ft. wide, and of very fine appearance, nearly the whole of which is gook work for copper; the ground is very easy about the lode, and, upon the whole, this end is considerably improved since last report; in the south end, in this level, I find no great change has taken place of late. We have a good lode in the north end in the 85 fathom level, principally for copper; it is about 2½ ft. wide, with very good ground: and in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode, which is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, looks very well indeed, producing rich work in lead and copper; this winze, with the end below it (the 95 north), continues to promise a good run of ore ground in this part of the mine. From the 75 fm. level west, we have commenced driving south on some branches we have intersected in this level, but only having began two days since, I cannot yet offer an opinion on them. In the 75 fathom level south the lode continues to improve gradually (as it did in the level above ere we got into the rich part of it, and through which we have now driven from 25 to 30 fms.), and is a lode of good promise. The lode in the end, in the 65 fm. level south, is improved much of late, and it may be said it has regained its former very satisfactory appearance, producing rich work in lead. The stopes in the back of this level are no less pleasing. The tribute department looks very well.

CEFN CAM SLATE QUARRY.—The rock continues very good for slate; they are all pleased with their bargain, and are doing good work there.

CEFN BRUNO.—The lode in the adit west is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fm., with a very promising appearance. In the adit east the lode is 4 ft.

wide, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with good branches of ore. The lode in the 24 west has not been taken down since last report, then yielding 1 ton per fm. The men are cutting a plat, &c., previous to sinking the shaft below the 24. The lode is not yet cut in the deep adit. The preparations for a crushing mill are proceeding as fast as possible.

CEFN GWYN.—We have completed the wheel and wheel-pit, and erected the greatest part of the shears, to convey the rods to the engine-shaft; by Wednesday next we shall set the engine to work, and draw the water out of the shaft with as little delay as possible, and resume its sinking down to the 20 fm. level, then commence driving east and west on the course of the lode, where, I trust, we shall find our prospects agreeable to expectations. In cutting some of the lode in the back of the level we have broken some very good stones of ore, which we shall keep for dressing. I will send you the cost-sheet of the mine for last month on Tuesday next.

GYFANNEDD FAWR.—The ground is very changeable. The lode in the bottom of the sink appears to fork. We purpose driving this month, to make a cross-cut to the hanging side. We are progressing very favourably with the dressing of the ore.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 60 end is spotted with ore, and there is more water issuing from it than I have seen before since we drove through the bunch of ore the other side of the cross-course—it is a favourable indication for an improvement. We are progressing favourably with the 70 cross-cut, and find the country highly mineralised, and large strings of ore. Carthew's shaft is still hard and spare for sinking. Rendle's shaft is still in good ground. The stopes in the back of the 60 are worth about 7*l.* per fathom.

DOLFRWYNOG.—At Williams's shaft we continue the sinking, but have not gone through the clay on the east side; on the west side the rock is very full of sulphur. At Harvey's trial we have crossed 7 ft. through a lode, but not yet reached the hanging side. The ground is mineralised as far as I can judge, but by the end of the month I shall be able to say more about it.

DYFNGWM.—The 42 fm. level has been driven further west 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in. the last month. There is a string of lead ore in the end of the level which will produce a few cwts. to the fm. The end is not yet under the orey ground, as soon as it is an improvement may be expected. The 42 east has been driven 3 ft., and since the measuring day another fm. has been driven. This driving was not in the direction of the main lode, but more to the south, as the engine-shaft had in sinking intersected a new lode; towards this lode it was our object to drive, and we have succeeded in cutting it: it is gratifying to be able to state that we find it very rich—it produces fine lead ore; we have not taken down the whole, but that part which we have already broken will yield from 1½ to 2 tons per fm.; it is a most promising looking one, and the ore of the richest quality. In the centre of these are the large "locks," inside of which are loose cubes of lead in nearly its native state. The discovery of this new lode is an important feature in connection with Dyfngwm, and is, I trust, the commencement of a new era; it is not above 3 fms. from the main lode, and dips towards it, so that, most likely, in a 52 fm. level they will unite, and not only that, but I expect that after driving 16 fms. east they will unite in the 42 fathom level. In the early part of September I wrote to you to say I had been dialling, and that I had found by my calculations that the main lode was opposite the north cross-cut, 6 feet to the south of the 32 fm. level, and requesting permission to drive so much at that point. The permission of the finance committee you sent immediately, on receipt of which, I let the cross-cut, and in less than a week (after driving 7 feet) the lode was found; the very first hole in it broke into good ore, which continued to improve as we entered the body of the lode, 3 ft. wide of nearly solid lead, and another width of 4 ft., being a strong mixture—making together 7 ft. of lode bearing ore and not yet through; there are fine spots of copper, but hardly any blende, in it: I can hardly trust myself to say what ore it will produce per fm.; I would not put any estimate on it, only that I am expected to do so; it certainly ought to produce upwards of 4 tons per fm.; we shall dress a part of it before the end of this month, when I shall be better able to judge as to its yield. This lead has been discovered in a most fortunate position. There are 10 fms. of backs, all the lode being whole up to the 22, and the end of the 42 east is within 16 fms. of this point, giving us 10 fms. above and 10 fms. below the point of discovery. To open as much as possible on this ore, I would, provided our inspector approves of the suggestion, drive another cross-cut midway between the present one and the engine-shaft, so as to have men opening on the lode in four different places, so that by the time the winze is through from the 22 there will be a good stope opened to begin working upon immediately. I send you a small plan of this level and the lode as cut: I have one on a larger scale preparing, which I will send before long. In the 22 east the men are sinking a winze in the lode; they are in good ore, but nothing like the 32. From the difference in the appearance of both places, I expect there is a more orey part of the lode on the north side of the winze, which we will take down as soon as we are through; the depth at present is 7 fathoms, and when completed, which will be in about a month, we can put additional men to raise ore in the 32 fathom level and here. In the 22 fathom level west the end was about 4 fathoms to the south of the lode—I changed the direction of the level. The men drove 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. and intersected the lode, which contains some fine steel-grained ore, not yet sufficiently rich to place a value on, but as they are not through the lode it may prove richer; 12 fms. behind the end of this level two men opened on the lode 1 fm. 2 ft.; this has a very promising appearance, not so much from the quantity of ore it contains as from the kindly appearance of the ground—at the same time it produces some nice stones of steel-grained ore. Bryn Moel level has been driven 2 fms. 2 ft. further west without any change; I have let it to the men for Oct. to drive north through the lode. The dressers were engaged chiefly in picking what ore was on the bank, and clearing up the waste; in future we shall keep them, as we have done for this week, fully employed on rich ores; as there was hardly any ore on the mine at the beginning of the month, they could not dress much last month. We shall draw from the new discovery on Monday, when we hope to dress a few tons this month, and go on increasing monthly. We have now a sufficient supply of water; the wheel drains the mine, draws the stuff from the 42, and crushes the ore. Our settings for Oct. are:—the 42 west to four men, to drive at 5*l.* per fm.; ditto east to four men, at 6*l.* per fm. The 32 east to four men, to cross-cut south, and open on lode, at 6*l.* per fm. The 22 west to four men, to drive at 5*l.* 10*s.*; ditto to two men, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fm., and to stope orey ground at 3*l.* per fm. The 22 east to six men, to sink winze, at 6*l.* per fm. The whole of the above bargains are in orey ground. Bryn Moel level to two men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fathom.

EAST CARADON.—We have inspected the East Caradon Mine sett, and from our knowledge of what was done at the last working of this mine, and from its present appearance, we feel considerable satisfaction in giving a favourable opinion of it. All the principal lodes of South and West Caradon run through the East Caradon sett; one of them is now being worked on with a steam-engine lately erected, is producing ore, and promising to be very productive. This engine being very near to the boundary line of this sett, and the lodes running into it for a considerable distance, will justify us in saying it is our decided opinion that discoveries will soon be made of rich courses of copper ore. A former company took up an adit near the eastern boundary of this sett, and extended it into the hill a considerable distance on the course of the lodes, at much cost. The work performed by this company will greatly facilitate future operations. Sufficient was laid open at the time, in our opinion, and confirmed by other practical mine agents, to have justified the erection of a steam-engine for effectually working the mine, but more so now, since the recent discoveries in the eastern part of South Caradon Mine. We must, therefore, repeat that it is our firm opinion this sett will turn out a good and productive mine, with the aid of a steam-engine, to be erected on the shaft already sunk to and below the adit, a depth of about 52 fathoms, where the indications are such as to enable us to state our opinion that profitable ground will be quickly met with.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The 58 fm. level, or south lode, is very promising in its character, but not rich enough to save; the lode in the same level north is small at present—so it is in the rise.

EAST SHARP TOR.—The lode in the cross-cut in the 40 fm. level, east of Hitchins's engine-shaft, is slightly improved since my last, producing more spar, with spots of mundic. The ground in the 40 west is without any alteration since last reported on. We hope to complete cutting bob plat in about a fortnight from this time.

EAST TOLGUS.—There is still a very hard capel in the western adit, which looks like a large run of tin capel. The ground is hard in the eastern cross cut. There has been a good branch of ore in the adit east from new shaft, on North Buller lode, but it is not now looking so well; the lode is 10 in. wide at present.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the 23 fm. level, east of the shaft, is intersected by a sparry cross-course—no doubt the same as seen in the 12 fm. level; at this point it is highly mineralised, and we have not as yet got the lode on the east side of it. The level is extended 30 fms. from the shaft, leaving from 70 to 80 more to the eastern boundary of the sett. Although the lode in this level has been poor, yet I consider it deserves a further trial, it being a large strong lode, and but seldom without good spots of ore; west it is 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, prian, and mundic—the water issuing very strong from it; it is driven 37 fms., and is 60 from the western boundary lode; for 30 fms. it presents a very kindly appearance, and promising to make in depth. We have taken the men from this level, and put them to sink the shaft. The lode in the stopes, bottom of the 12 west, is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. We have let the shaft to sink to six men, at 15*l.* per fm.; it will take six months to sink 12 fathoms, when we shall have 9 ft. to drive to intersect the lode, and the shaft will intersect it 4 fms. below this point. I have no doubt but that the wheel would, with a full supply of water, enable us to sink to the intersection. We purpose putting on the plates to the wheel when we stop to change the lifts in the shaft, so as to cause as little delay as possible.

EAST WHEAL RASHLEIGH.—The north and south lode in the level continues as usual. The shaft is all secured with timber; and the men have taken the sinking at 5*l.* per fathom, and pay their own costs. The branch in the shaft is looking very promising. I have sufficient timber on the mine to complete the shaft down.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since my last we have made good 18½ fms. from the tunnel; we have a kindly lode in the end, how large we do not know, it is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and no wall on either side, composed of mundic, white iron, prian, peach, spar, capel, and copper ore. We have also sunk in the bottom of the level about 6 ft., which is looking very promising, producing good orey work as we term it, with the same kind of copper as you saw when you were here. We are getting on with the fixing of our engine, so we shall not be long before we are ready to set it at work.

ESGAIR LLEE.—We are now in the course of cutting the trip plat below the 10 fm. level. The caunter lode in the deep adit, east of Jones's winze, is improved since my last report; from the bottom of the level, 2 ft. above, the lode is a good mixture of ore for 2 ft. wide, and equal to half a ton of ore per fm. The prospects of the tribute pitch are much the same as in my last, and the men working well.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—In handing you a report for the past fortnight, we beg to say that the prospects are just the same as last reported. The lode in the 80 fm. level, at Rag's shaft, appears by the dialling to be taken too far north to be St. Martin's lode—consequently we have changed the direction of the level, to see if we can find any more lode to the south. The 96 end, to the south of the great elvan, and to the north of the slide, is very kindly; our expectations are great from this part as the lode approaches the slide, and on the other side where it doubles back. In the back of the 80 we have a good lode in a pitch on the back of the elvan, and under the slide; but in going down the lode is cut out by the slide just below the 80 fm. level, and we have this week commenced to drive a cross-cut north, with a view of cutting the corresponding bunch of tin in the north side of the slide. The other pitches are just the same as last reported. As said before, we expect great things from the 96; it is evident that the profitable part of this mine has been throughout produced from the intersection of the lode with the slide and elvan for about 40 or 50 fms. in length amidst continued heaves, and that these intersections have from the surface dipped east about 3 fms. in 1 fm., even to the 96 fm. level. With the object of working to the best advantage below the 96, we, therefore, beg to propose an engine shaft being sunk perpendicular to the 96 fm. level, to intersect the slide, and from that point to sink on the incline longitudinally eastward, on the angle the tin ground dips, and to draw the water by the aid of Taylor's engine, and the stuff below the downright with waggons over an inclined plane. By pursuing this course, we have every reason to believe that the mine may be numbered in the first class.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—Our north shaftmen have dropped the cistern, guttered the shaft, and taken up the water in the same, and will be ready to-morrow (Oct. 16), to commence fixing the capstan and shears, so as to drop the 20 fms. of large lift, after which they will sink on with all speed. The men driving west of Vatcher's shaft have made but little progress on the lode, by reason of their having to cut through the hard capels; in my next I shall be able to report more fully on the size and composition of it, as we shall take down what we have reserved this week. Our carpenter and smith are using all exertion to complete the capstan and shears, &c.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—In the 51, east of Kenworthy's shaft, the lode continues kindly; but rather poor for lead at present. The stopes in the back, east of this and Tweedale's, are turning out fairly. The men who completed Buckley's shaft to the 51 are cutting plats in this level, which will be finished this week. The 40 end, near Burgan's, has considerably improved; the stopes in the back, east of Buckley's, are producing well. The 30 end, east of Burgan's, is improved in size and quality, and the ground more favourable for driving. The stopes in this end, east of Buckley's, are turning out exceedingly well. The 20 west of the cross-cut, on the new lode, is looking kindly, with promising appearances; the cross-cut south is going forward with all speed. We have cut part of the new lode, which split off about 4 fms. east of the cross-cut; the lode is 12 in. big, producing rich stones of lead. Our expectations are cheering at this point; the stopes in this level, on both old and new lodes, are looking well, and yielding very satisfactorily; the adit end continues poor. The dressing and surface operations are going forward steadily. We expect to sell a parcel of black jack, and a small parcel of tin on Saturday next.

GOGINAN.—The lode in Taylor's shaft, below the 130, is large, and producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 80 west is 5 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, and improving in appearance. The stopes throughout the mine are looking much as usual. The lode in the boundary shaft is large, spotted with ore, but not rich.

GWAITHGOCH.—There is a good lode for 10 fathoms long. The stopes generally are turning out from ½ to ¾ ton of ore per fm.

HENNOCK.—The 20 fm. level is much the same as last week—very kindly, but I am sorry to say that the water is not out of it. We have only as yet had a few partial showers.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Owing to a breakage of our fly-wheel shaft on Monday night, our progress has been retarded in the 55 fm. level; the lode, however, up to that time was much the same as last reported on. We have resumed the driving of the 45 fm. level east, and I am glad to say the lode is improving in character. The other points of operation continue much as last reported on.

HOLMBUSH.—We have commenced sending down our pitwork, rods, and everything that is requisite for fixing a plunger lift in the 132 fm. level. The flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 20 in. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; it is gradually improving in size and value, and the wall of it hard and smooth, with a coating of mica on it, which we like to see. The lode in the 110, east of the same cross-course, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.—letting down a great deal of water, which has drained the bottom of the 100 fm. level, 40 fms. to the east of it: this circumstance we very much like—it indicates there are floors or fissures between the two points, and where we have hitherto found them, there we have the most productive lode. The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of the cross-course, is 15 in. wide, composed of mundic and copper ore, and producing about 2 tons of the latter per fm.; the lode in the 100, west of Wall's, is 4 feet wide, and its composition is mundic, blende, and stones of copper ore. The ground in Wall's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100 fm. level, is more favourable, and we hope we are nearly through the last floor of ironstone. There is nothing new in the tribute pitches to call forth a remark since setting-day.

KENMARE.—This being the survey day, we have set the following places:—The 27 fm. level, east of Croker's shaft, north part of lode, to four men, 1 fm., at 3*l.*—lode composed of gossan, ore, and quartz. The new winze, under the 27 fm. level, to six men, 3 fms. taken at 3*l.* per fm.—lode composed of soft flookan, quartz, and good stones of ore. From the character and appearance of the lode in this place, we are of opinion that we shall soon lay open some profitable ground. Campbell's shaft is now 15 fms. deep from surface, and the lode having a continuous vein of rich ore during the sinking of the last 6 fms., we have thought it best to drive east and west on the course of the lode, under all the former old workings. In the 36 fm. level we have done very little during the past month, in consequence of the water not being in fork; the water, however, would have been drained before this but for a breakage in one of the pump rods on Sunday last, but we are doing everything in our power to forward the work and put the men on again in the 36 fm. level. The lode in the new winze, under the 27 fathom level, still produces good stones of rich ore, and the lode in the end east, on the north part, is of a promising character. We are now about to clear the 17 east, in order to find the lower part of the lode in that level.

KESWICK.—In presenting you with the present report upon the state and prospects of our mines, I have the greatest gratification in stating that, in one instance (Brandley), our expectations have been more than realised. The adventure, therefore, has ceased being one of mere prospect, and from the ore now being raised at Brandley, in conjunction with that which we shall commence stoping as soon as we tap the vein at Thornthwaite, I have no hesitation in saying that in a short time we shall see the mines in a very profitable position. Since the last general meeting, the shaft at Brandley has been sunk 6 fms., and a cross-cut made to the vein, which is about 5 fms. from the bottom of the shaft. This we expected to have accomplished before this, but the ground has been so hard that we have not been able to do so; we are, however, close upon it, and have put down the pumps in readiness. The Salt sump has been sunk to hole the 20 fm. level north through a fine course of ore, yielding in places 30 cwts. to the fathom. The 20 fm. level north has been driven upwards of 8 fms. through the same run of ore, yielding, on the average, 35 cwts. of ore per fm., and is now standing as rich, if not richer, than ever; we have, therefore, the whole of the ground north of the Salt sump laid open.; the 20 fm. level south is being driven by four men, but has not yet produced anything of consequence; we are, however, in almost daily expectation of coming into a run of ore, in which case the mine will be doubled in value, as the whole of the ground to the south is virgin ground. On cutting the vein at the bottom of the shaft we shall open out 11 fms. of ground, in which there are several fine veins of ore besides that we are now working upon, the first of which is close to the shaft. At Old Brandley, the tribute pitches have been given up, and the bottom level discontinued for the present. The shaft at Thornthwaite is down to the required depth, and we are driving to the runs of ore. We expect to cut the veins in four weeks, when we can commence sinking upon the ore, which is untouched for 10 fathomms in height. The estimated sampling for this month will be about 25 tons.

KILBRICKEN.—I have set three pitches from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per ton, and expect to raise about 10 tons of lead ore this month. I will send you the box of specimens next Wednesday (the 15th).

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—We have but little change this week in either of the bargains. We expect to hole the rise over the 74, west of Stewart's, in a day or two, to the 62 fm. level, when we shall put the winsemen to sink to meet the rise over the 86 fm. level west. Gilpin's shaftmen have began to sink under the 74, in very favourable ground. The lode in the 74 west has improved a little. The 62 west is very kindly for lead, yielding about 9 cwts. per fathom, and the rise over the 50 is producing about ¾ ton per fm. We have engaged a vessel to take away another cargo of ore next week, about 40 tons:

LAMHEROOE.—Mr. Adam Murray says—"We shall have the arsenic received 15th Oct., sold soon, and I hope the tin ore in the course of another month will be much better. Jessie's shaft is progressing admirably, and in good fair killas."

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—At Wheal Mary, the lode in the adit level, south of gossan shaft, is large, being 2½ ft. wide composed of quartz, mundic, and occasionally spots of copper ore; it is very kindly. We continue to drive north on the course of the Fanny lode, which is large, being full 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, prian, and flookan, the latter occasionally spotted with lead ore, presenting indications rarely to be met with, particularly at so shallow a depth, it being not more than 4 fms. from surface. We have not, as yet, met with any lode between this and Wheal Mary lode. At Wheal Adventure, we have forked the water to the back of the 12 fm. level, and in a day or two I hope to be able to get into this drivage, and will then let you know as to the appearance of the lode there. We have some alterations to make in the shaft, which must be done before going below the 12 fm. level. It will not, however, much impede our progress, and by another week I hope we shall be some fms. below the present point.

MERLLYN.—We have commenced driving the 36 fathom level west from whim shaft, lode worth 30*l.* per fm. The cross-cut having been communicated with the engine-shaft in the 26 fathom level, we have commenced driving this level west, the lode worth 10*l.* per fathom. A winze is also commenced sinking in the bottom of the said level, east of engine-shaft, lode worth about 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 26, is worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 16 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is still small and poor. The 15 yard level west, which is 2 or 3 fms. in advance of the 16 fm. level, is worth 30*l.* per fm. The rise in the back of the 15 yard level is risen to the shale; the lode is poor. We shall continue this rise to the gravel, where there is a probability of our getting ore in the flat.

NANTEOS.—The drawing and dressing of ore has been resumed since Saturday last, and the water is now 4½ fms. below the 30 fm. level. The lode in the 30 east is 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and lead ore, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm.; the 30 east is also yielding ½ ton per fm. Driving west on a north lode, at Raith Du, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, blende, and spotted with ore throughout.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—In Murchison's engine-shaft, we sunk last month 4 fms. 2 ft. The men have done excellent labour; last week they were engaged in putting down a new drawing lift, which answers extremely well. The men have again resumed sinking. The lode in the adit level is much the same as last reported. A very large stream of water is issuing from the end, which makes it troublesome to drive; we have driven 5 fms. 2 ft. at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fm., and set, Sept. 19, 1 fm. at 4*l.* per fm., and the month out at 5*l.* per fm. The ground is changing, and I hope to get it driven next month for a less price. On the cross-course, we have driven 4 fms. at 2*l.* per fm., and set, Sept. 19, at 2*l.* 15*s.* per fm., the ground being much harder than last month.

RHOSWYDOL AND BACHEIDDON.—The accounts for the month ending Sept. 27, amount to 101*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Prosser's level has been driven during the past two months 10 fms. 4 ft. further east; there is no change in the appearance of the lode. The ground has become much more favourable for driving: it is some years since we have driven so much as in the last two months: this, in the face of our great length of level, is a highly favourable circumstance, as we are thereby able to decrease the cost of driving; so much so, that the men have taken the next 20 fms. at 82*s.* 6*d.* per fm. The Smithy level has been driven 10 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. further east on the course of the north lode: a change for the better has taken place in this driving, a string of blende, and a few spots of lead ore and mundic being mixed up with the quartz and veinstone. In my late reports I stated that I found such ground in the levels above lead into the orey ground, and that I expected to find it do so here. I am glad to say the results are precisely similar in both levels. There is now in the forebreast of the smithy level a mixture of lead and spar, 8 inches wide, worth about 10 cwts. of lead per fm. I have now no hesitation in stating that we are in the orey ground coming down from the upper works. The appearance of the present end proves the correctness of the opinions previously given, that the dip of the ore was east. If it should continue to improve as it has done during the past few days, the mine will soon be a paying one. Davies's level has been driven 6 fms. 1 ft. further east on the lode: the course of orey ground still continues very good. The entire length is now upwards of 10 fms., and the end looking quite promising; the last 9 fms. will produce about 1 ton per fm.; in the back of this level 5½ fms. of orey ground were stoped, quite as good as in the driving: all this stuff is in the level for the men to work upon. We could not conveniently drive the level and stope at the same time; therefore, the men are for the present month stoping only. As soon as they rise high enough to fix stulls to work upon, we can resume driving and continue stoping at the same time. On the 1st Nov. we shall resume driving. The new Fox's level has been driven 12 fms. 2 ft. further east: the lode is spotted with ore sometimes. We have about 10 tons of lead ready to ship. I had expected to load on the 7th inst., but have been disappointed. I am again expecting to hear of a vessel every day. There are two other parties making similar enquiries, with one or both of whom I shall join. The lot being so small makes it difficult to procure a vessel. With the continuation of Davies's level ore, and the ore just discovered in smithy level end, our prospects are decidedly improving. Our lettings for October are—Prosser's level to drive east, five men, at 82*s.* 6*d.* per fm.; smithy level to drive east, four men, at 70*s.* per fm.; Davies's level, five men to stope orey ground, at 50*s.* per fm.; new Fox's level, four men to drive east, 40*s.* per fm.; and the lead ores to dress, at 30*s.* per ton.

RIX HILL.—In the 50 east the lode is large and kindly, but not rich for tin. In the 40 west the lode is at present small. In the 17 east, on the south part, the lode has improved. The 50 cross-cut north is progressing favourably. We have put two men to drive south in the 28, in order to prove whether the tin part of the lode seen in Tregaskiss's pitch continues to that level. In our tribute department there is no alteration to notice.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—From the eastern end of the rise from the 24 fm. level we have to-day broken five bags of good work, the best being in all respects similar to those stones which we have hitherto reported upon as yielding such a high produce. We have not been able to do any thing in the western rise this week, in consequence of it being so near the present end, which we have resumed driving. In the 29 fm. level we have broken some good stones of lead and silver ore, but there is no regular branch formed as yet; the lode altogether is 1 ft. wide. The lode in the 35 fm. level is now being taken down—some of it saving work. From Murray's shaft we continue to break dressing work, and have commenced dressing at the floors near the shaft. The bad weather has prevented our putting on the roof to the shed over the dressing floors facing the counting-house.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND MINES.—We have now got the pumps put down in the north shaft, and the machinery nearly completed. We expect to have it in full operation in two days. We have made a trial, and it appears to work very well. We shall now fork the water with little or no cost, which will enable us to open the mine at nearly one-third of the expense we have formerly been at. The ground in the south shaft continues to improve in going down.

SOUTH WALES MINES.—Since we have finished cutting the plat we have driven north 6 feet, and expect to cut the lode every day, as the points of the slate are glazed with lead ore. The lode in Pugh's shaft, they say, is equal that of Frongoch.

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—We are still cutting in west, in the 60 fm. level, with six men; no improvements in the ground as yet, it being hard. We continue on with four men in the eastern part of the boundary, but no discovery made yet.

STRAY PARK, CAMBORNE VEAN, AND WHEAL FRANCIS.—In the 46 end driving west, on the Town lode, in Camborne Vean, by two men, at 3*l.* 15*s.* per fm., the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 56 end driving west, on the Town lode, in Camborne Vean, by two men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm., the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding stones of ore; in the 56 end driving east, on Camborne Vean old south lode, in Wheal Francis, by two men, at 6*l.* per fm., the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.; in the 56 end driving east, on the south branch, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 6*l.* per fm., the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm. In the 80 end driving west, in Wheal Francis, on the south lode, by two men, at 8*l.* per fm., the lode is 1 feet wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 90 end driving west, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 10*l.* 10*s.* per fm., the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm., with a promising appearance. In the 100 driving west, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by six men, at 11*l.* per fm., the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 100 fm. level, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 10*l.* 10*s.* per fm., the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 110 driving west, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by four men, at 9*l.* 10*s.* per fm., the lode is small and unproductive. In the 120 end driving west, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by two men, at 10*l.* 10*s.* per fm. the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 150 end driving west, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by two men, at 8*l.* per fm., the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 180 end driving west, on the south lode, in Wheal Francis, by two men, at 10*l.* per fm., the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.; in the 180 driving east, on the south lode, in Camborne Vean, by four men, at 13*l.* per fm., the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the cross-cut in the 180 fm. level, north of engine-shaft, we have cut a lode 18 in. wide, on which we are driving east, by four men, at 8*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; it contains good stones of ore. The cross-cut in the 200 fm. level is driven south of the engine-shaft 35 fms.; driving by eight men, at 12*l.* 10*s.* per fm. We expect to cut the lode by the end of the present month.

TAVY CONSOLS.—The 56 fathom level has been driven east of the shaft 8 fms., making the end altogether 25 fms. east. It gives me much pleasure to say for the last 6 fms. driving we have had the main lode, which has cost us so much time and expense in searching for, clear from the influence of the slides and unsettled ground between the 36 and 56 fm. levels. The lode, when first discovered, was from 6 in. to 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of black and yellow copper ore; in driving some 2 or 3 fms. it became 7 ft. wide, producing mundic, peach, prian, white iron, and spots and strings of ore throughout; the lode now in the end is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, soft spar, mundic, and rich stones of black and yellow copper ore. Although the lode has not been rich for ore, the back of the level is becoming quite green with the stalus of ore, and when the end is driven a few fathoms further east, I shall strongly recommend a rise to be put up in the back of the level, as it is my opinion we have a valuable piece of ground before us. In the meantime, I should wish to see the 46 fathom level driving east by six men, so as to get in over the 56 by the time the rise is up, which will answer a twofold purpose—viz., to ventilate the mine, and cut out what I believe to be a valuable piece of ore ground. The 56 end is driving by six men, at 190*s.* per fm. The cross cut north, in the 24 fm. level, has been driven 4 fms. 2 ft., where we continue to cut some small branches, producing rich stones of copper ore; the end continues very wet, and we are making all the progress possible—driving by six men, at 130*s.* per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 36 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. for copper ore—stoping by four men, at 90*s.* per fm. In the tribute department there is not much alteration, working at an average tribute of 10*s.* in 1*l.* September ores sampled at Gawton Quay, Oct. 2, 22 tons 7 cwts. dry ore. Produce, as assayed by Mr. Gulley, 6¼, which is above our late averages.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is in full course of sinking, and is now down 2½ ft. below the 107 fm. level, and the ground favourable. Since last report we have cut out more of the lode in the 107 fm. level, and it does not contain so much lead; it is, however, a very promising looking lode. In the 92 end north the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the south end, in the same level, the lode is also 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 82 end north the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm.; in the winze in the bottom of this level, south of the shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; we are sinking another winze in the bottom of this level in killas north of the shaft. At the north mine, in the 78 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. In the 68 end, north of Trehane, there has been no lode taken down since last week, but from indications we anticipate an improvement next taking down. Smith's shaft is sunk 2½ fms. below the 68 fm. level; the ground is good for sinking; in the 68 end south the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm.; in the north end, in the same level, we have taken down some of the lode, worth about 6*l.* per fm. The 85 north is just the same as last reported; in the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. We have commenced another winze south of the above, where the lode is worth 7*l.* per fm. Our stopes and pitches are without alteration.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—Since my last, the great north lode, which we are stoping west, had much improved, although at the point now in working it is not more than 18 ft. below the surface; we have very good stones of work, and the lode throughout producing tin that will more than pay for working; we have soft bunches of gossan in the lode, which is producing tin of excellent quality; from the present appearance of the lode there is every reason to believe that it will much improve in depth; the lode never looked so well, and, although so very shallow, is at present a profitable one. The ground in the engine-shaft is much as last reported. We are getting on as fast as possible with the lobby in the copper department, preparatory to driving, and hope to finish it this week; we shall then commence to drive by four men.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: In the rise in the back of the 100 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore. In the 90 west the lode is disordered by a cross branch; in the rise in the back the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 45*l.* per fm.; in the stopes above, west of Terril's winze, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 26*l.* per fm. In the winze below the 80, west of Garden's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of ore; east of Christoe, we have holed the end to North Downs, and find the 80 fm. level in Treleigh is 3 ft. above the 80 fm. level in North Downs; these men are stoping the bottom of this level to unwater the present end.—Parent Lode: In the 64 cross-cut, north of Parent shaft, we are driving to cut Parent lode; south of Parent shaft we are driving to cut the middle lode.—Middle Lode: In the 25 fm. level, east of Burgess's, the lode is 15 inches wide, with good stones of ore.

TRELOWETH.—We have only sunk during the past month 1 fm. 2 ft. 5 in. in the engine-shaft. I hope this "floor" will not continue long—if it does, our progress will be seriously impeded; we are compelled to pay 36*l.* per fm., which is a small price. The 45, west of cross-cut is driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 9 in., the lode improves in appearance, producing good stones of yellow ore. The 40 east is driven 4 fms. 2 ft. east of cross-cut; the same may be said of this level also. The 32 is driven east 6 fms. 2 ft.; this end is much harder, and as depth is our object, I have suspended this level, unless we discover something in the 45 east to warrant its being extended. The 32 is driven west 2 fathoms 4 ft. 3 in., and continues to improve; the ground and lode look much better for copper than I have seen in this level for all the ground opened. We expect in a week to intersect the lode in the 20 south of Woodfall's, which is only a small distance from the lane cross-course.

TRETHEVY.—The south lode in the 40 fm. level west continues to be of much the same size as last reported, full 4 ft. wide, still containing capel, spar, peach, and mundic; altogether it is exceedingly promising, and good progress is being made here, 2 fms. having been driven already during the present month. I have nothing new to advise you of the ground in the engine-shaft, which is still hard; about 1½ ft. has been sunk since survey day; I hope a change for the better will soon take place. I have examined the north or 'count-house lode; the indications at the surface are certainly enough to warrant a cross-cut being put out at once, unless you would rather wait for the 50 fm. level. The footway and timber work is being repaired. The engine, pitwork, &c., continue to work tolerably well.

UNITY CONSOLS.—At Gray's engine-shaft we have sunk 5 fms. below the 60; the ground is improved since last week; the sumpmen are vigorously prosecuting their work, in order if possible to get down to the 70 within three months, as proposed. The lode in the 60 end is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.; in the 60 end west the lode is 3 ft. wide, improved since last reported, and now worth 10 per fm. In the 50, west of said shaft, the lode in the end is 1½ ft. wide, and unproductive at present. The stopes in the back of the 60 west have a lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. In the rise in the back of the 50 west the lode is 1 foot wide, and poor for mineral. The 30, east of Buckley's shaft, is idle for the present, on account of the immense quantity of tinstuff broken by the different pares of men, and cannot be removed quick enough by horse-whim power, which is required now in every part of the mine. In the 40, east of Kenworthy's engine-shaft, at Lambo, the lode is 8 in. wide, and the slide producing a small quantity of copper ore; the cross-cut in the 40, going south from Kenworthy's shaft, is progressing rapidly, and the ground good for driving. The pitches on copper in this part of the mine are all looking well, and I have set several of them on tin this week at Unity. All our dressing operations at surface, both for tin and copper, are going on steadily.

WEST GOGINAN.—The engine-shaft is now down 30 fms. from surface, and as the water has become quick within the last two days, we have suspended all operations in the shaft until the machinery is erected. We hope to commence sending down the pumps by Friday, the 17th inst. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east from the old shaft, is from 6 to 7 feet wide, with several small branches of ore.

WESTON (LEAD).—The driving divergence south in Cross's level has been less than usual this month, for want of air. The breast is still in the hard greenstone rock. There have been 7 or 8 fms. driven on the new lode, at 11*s.* per fm., which looks very promising, and contains small lumps of ore. I believe further trials only are required to make this productive. The water has drained itself in the 20 fm. level (No. 3 shaft). Three fathoms have been driven in the west end, at 36*s.* per fm., without any alteration in the character of the ground.

WEST PHŒNIX.—The engine-shaft is much the same for sinking as last reported, rather hard, with small branches of gossan and spar, producing good spots of yellow copper ore, which I consider to be good indications for a productive lode at the intersection. The adit is clearing satisfactorily, and the rest of the work is going on just as usual.

WEST POLGOOTH.—Hancock's shaft is sunk 2 fathoms under the 12 fm. level, where the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth about 2000 lbs. weight of black tin to the

1 10 sacks, a sample of which I have taken from the very bottom, and sent to you. There can be no doubt we shall have a most splendid bunch of tin in the sinking of the shaft The men are now cutting the plat, and preparing to sink with all possible speed.

WEST UNITED HILLS.—The engine-house and other buildings on the mine are completed, and most of the engine delivered this week. The engineer will commence at once with his work, and we calculate upon the engine being ready to go into motion in three weeks from this time, but we are sinking the engine-shaft below the adit level, by nine men, without being inconvenienced by water. The men are working with great spirit, and the ground is favourable for both sinking and minerals. We have already sunk about 10 fms. below the adit, and hope to sink 20 fms. more in the next four months, which 20 fms. sinking, we expect, will bring us down upon the north lode; and it is my firm and full opinion that the expectation of the company will be more than realised on cutting the lode. Then we have another large and promising lode, which we calculate upon cutting 10 fathoms deeper by continuing the engine-shaft. In conclusion (says Capt. John Burgan), I consider the West United Hills to be a mine of great promise.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—In the 85 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, the lode is looking more promising, producing stones of ore. In the 70 fm. level, west of Hodges's cross course, on the new south lode, the lode is unproductive. The 57 fm. level, east of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, is producing stones of tin. The 42 fm. level, west of Hodges's cross-course, on the same lode, is worth 10*l.* per fm.; the 42 fm. level, east of ditto, on the same lode, is producing stones of tin. Quarry shaft, sinking below this level, on the same lode, is poor. The stopes in the back of the 57 fm. level, west of Hodges's cross-course, on the same lode, are worth 17*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 42 fm. level, west of Quarry shaft, on the same lode, are worth 16*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, west of Tregoning's winze, on the same lode, are worth 14*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the shallow adit, west of Tregoning's shaft, on the same lode, are worth 15*l.* per fm. These stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—The ground in the north end is changed for the better, the lode also assumes a better appearance than when squeezed up with a bar of stiff ground; some fine stones of gossan, with small bunches of silver lead ores incased in them, have been broken since I last wrote you. If the ground continues fair, I am anticipating the discovery of something still far more valuable; we are not yet out of the gossan. I have also sunk two or three shode pits, and discovered in them very excellent specimens of gossan, but we are obliged to sink pretty deep generally to find the lodes; the last pit we sunk was in Dolbridge's field, and apparently is a better lode than any we have yet discovered; it is about 9 ft. deep, and even at that depth we cannot pronounce positively as to its real nature and bigness; on Monday, I intend to get it sunk a little deeper. The eastern end is just the same as when it commenced; I do not expect much from it till we cut another lode,—we are obliged to use powder; I intend erecting a pulley next week over the shaft for the horse to draw the stuff, as pulling it with the tackle hinders the men very much, besides the hardness of the work for men to draw so much; the men will pay a certain sum per fm. to get it drawn. We are raising stone for building, but I cannot get any masons yet; they have been so busily engaged that it has been impossible to get them; however, I expect some in the course of a week, if not before. I am to have a dial next week, when I will measure the sett and send you a plan, with the run of the lodes, &c. I am eager to develope the mine and discover much hidden treasure. We can do no better than continue on the adit levels till a steam-engine is erected. Everybody that visits the mine say we have a fine speculation, but we must have steam, as the greatest quantity of load will be found below the adit. We know not what a week or day may turn up; as soon as I have a rich course of ores discovered I will not fail to let you know.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—In the 60 cross-cut, south from the shaft, we have met with a large increase of water, which indicates that we are not far off the lode, the cross-course becoming more stained by mineral water. In the 48 fm. level, driving west, the lode has improved in the last 3 feet driving, being now composed of fluor-spar and copper ore of a kindly appearance. No improvement has taken place in the 37 fm. level driving west since last week's report; in the rise above the 37 we met with a slide, which has disordered the lode, shifting it out of its course. We have continued the shoading in the north part of the sett to the west of the river, but no lode has been met with. The lode lately discovered to the south has still the most promising appearance, showing a beautiful gossan, interspersed with black and yellow copper ore. We are getting on with the cross-cut from the river to the lode with all speed, and hope to reach it in about a fortnight. We are progressing with the new wheel with all possible speed.

WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS.—We have got all the heavy parts of the engine delivered on the mine, and have commenced putting the work together. Our smith is busily engaged in making the flat-rods for working the new lode to the south, and the carpenters are erecting the bobs, capstans, &c. We lifted the shears yesterday (Oct. 10), the spring beam and girders of the upper floor are all fixed. Our pumps are all on the mine ready for dropping. We are doing all we can to push on the work, knowing we have got a good mine.

WHEAL BENNY.—I have arranged to drive on the cross-course and intersect the lodes on the hill, which I will duly report to you next week. I expect to be in London by Wednesday, the 22d inst.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Our steam-engine works extremely well, and yesterday (Oct. 14), we had a day's drawing with our hauling machine. I never saw one work better; there is no doubt on my mind but our pumping and drawing will be done with a trifling expense more than many engines pumping alone. The men clearing the winze from the adit to the 12 fm. level I expect will complete it this week, after which we shall have the two levels well ventilated. The shaftmen completed dividing and casing the shaft from the adit to the 12, and are now engaged shutting down ground to make room for the kibbles to pass, and preparing to drop off another lift to the 24 fm. level. We shall commence drawing from the 12 to-morrow (Oct. 16), to clear to the end; I tried to get into the end to-day, but was prevented by so much mud being deposited in the level, the water having been in so many years. I hope to see the men at work shortly driving two or more of the levels west towards the great cross-course, and prove the grey ground passed through in the adit level.

WHEAL FANNY.—We have cleared and timbered the old engine-shaft to the adit level, and cleared and repaired 8 fms. on the north point of the lead lode. The lode which the ancients have cross-cut is 12 feet wide, composed of prian, peach, quartz, &c., and about 3 feet good work—an excellent sample of rich lead ore; the lode altogether I consider to be of a highly promising character, and it is my decided opinion, as soon as we get our pumps down and fork the water in the 17 fm. level, that our expectations will be realised. In Hitchins's engine-shaft we have cut a plat and driven 7 fms. cross-cut at 17*s.* 6*d.* per fm.; we have resumed sinking the shaft at 10*l.* 10*s.* per fathom, which is now about 17 fms. from surface. The masons are getting on well with the wheel-pit, and I hope by the 21st inst. to put the axle on its brasses. We have three smiths actively employed in making the new lines of rods and all necessary ironwork for capstan sheers, bobs, drawing machine, pulleys, &c.; also three carpenters preparing the woodwork for the wheel and other machinery.

WHEAL FORTUNE (Landulph).—Since my last report, we have sunk the winze under the adit 2 fms., it now being 6 fms. 3 ft., and we find the lode to produce good cubes of silver-lead, as last reported, and we have a copper lode about 38 fms. ahead of us. We intend to have one shaft to command both lodes, consequently we have stopped working the winze, and resumed driving the adit level, which is on the course of the Tamar Consols lode, and within the last few days the lode has considerably improved—I may say full three times more lead than it did a few fathoms back; and, from its present appearance, I have no hesitation in stating we shall have a much greater improvement. This level will intersect the copper lode 15 fms. from the surface, and the ground proves most favourable for driving; at present it only costs 2*s.* per fm., including wheeling, the ground being sufficiently firm as not to require any timber, thereby effecting a considerable saving.

WHEAL FRANCO.—The lode in the 74 fm. level is large, and producing some good work, better at this point than in the 62 fm. level. We have let the engine-shaft to sink below this level, ground favourable for sinking. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 62 fm. level is 5 ft. wide, composed of can and rich stones of copper ore. The lode in the 62 fm. level, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing some ore, but not of much value; we expect to meet with an improvement in this level, there being some good shoots of ore gone down in the level above. The 32 fm. level, east of Spry's shaft is suspended for the present, having put the men to drive a cross-cut north to intersect Wheal Messer lode, which we expect will be seen in about four months, if the ground continues favourable as at present. The lode in the 20 fm. level, east of Spry's shaft, is disordered by a cross-course. The new 36-feet wheel is completed; the carpenters are preparing the launders, bobs, rods, &c.

WHEAL GENNYS.—Our 42 fm. level is extended south from the engine-shaft 24 fms., through ground which will pay for working; the lode in the present end is 5 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are producing 5 cwts. of per fm. The 32 fm. level is extended from the shaft 26 fms. south, several fathoms of which are through a pretty good lode; and the lode in the end is still looking very promising; the stopes in the back of this level are producing 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 42 fm. level, and we expect to cut the lode in the 52 in about two months. We have already several tons of ore at the surface, and are in full course of dressing, in order to get another parcel of lead for the market as soon as possible.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—We stopped the engine on Thursday, the 20 inst., the new plunger-lift, which we completed and put to work on Saturday, the 4th inst., about 2 o'clock; the plunger works remarkably well, although we had a difficult place to fix it; in the meantime the water was 12 ft. under the 60 fm. level, but is now in fork to the 70 fm. level, and I hope we shall fork to the bottom by this day (8th inst.). At Thorne's shaft, in the 70 fm. level north, the ground is good,—lode 3 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of ore per fm. At Webb's shaft, in the 60 fm. level south the ground is hard,—lode small and poor. In the 70 fm. level south, the ground is moderate,—lode 1 foot wide, producing 12 cwts. of ore per fm. Some of the tribute pitches have greatly improved since last reported. At Penhale, the engine will be nearly completed this week, and we can finish all the pitwork in 24 hours after we get the remainder of the castings from Swansea, which I hope will be in a day or two, as the weather is now moderate for the vessel to sail. We sampled last Saturday 40 tons of ore.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Our engine went off well, and continues to work excellently; in fact, I never saw one work better. Our pitwork also is in good working order. We have forked the water, and commenced sinking Dare's engine-shaft, which will be continued with all possible speed, having only 5 fms. to sink before we shall commence to drive a cross-cut, to intersect Langford lode, which we anticipate doing in a few weeks. The men being engaged about setting our engine to work, we have not done anything on our silver lode since last report. No alterations at Wheal Baring since last week.

WHEAL PENHALE.—Nothing has been done in the winze in the bottom of the 40 fm. level since my last report. The ground in the cross-cut, driving west towards the old lode in the 40 fm. level, is somewhat easier than when last noticed, and I doubt not it will ease very much more as we near the lode, which we think is about 3 fms. farther ahead. We hauled to surface yesterday (Oct. 10) very good work from the north end of the 40 fm. level, driving from the cross-cut; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and its appearances are very good. We are likewise getting good work from the stopes in the back of the 30 fm. level, north of the engine-shaft. In the tribute department I can notice no change of importance. Mr. Loam has been here, and with him we marked out the foundation of the new engine-house, the clearing out of which will be proceeded with immediately.

WHEAL RUTH.—In the 12 fm. level east the lode is 2 feet wide, 14 in. of which produces some fair work—this end is let to drive at 30*s.* per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 12 the lode is 18 in. wide, 1 ft. of which produces some good work—price for stoping, 16*s.* per fm. The new engine-shaft has now reached the 12 fm. level; we are putting in some necessary timber, so as to complete the said shaft to the 12 fm. level, after which we intend to cut plat, preparatory to sinking for the 24 fm. level.

WHEAL SETON.—Bull's shaft is sinking below the 120 fm. level, and down 9 feet, the ground is favourable. In the 120, east on the north caunter, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of spar and mundic; the lode in the western end, same level, is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, &c. In the 110 east we have intersected the cross-course and are driving south on it, to cut the lode east of it; the rise in the back of this level is set on a tribute of 2*s.* in 12; the lode in the winze sinking below this level will produce 5 tons of ore per fm.; this winze is about 10 fms. west of the cross course; in the 110 west the north part of the lode has been rather poor, but is now improved, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; a winze sinking on this part, below the 100, will yield 6 tons of ore per fm. In the 100, west on the south part, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and stones of ore. In the 90 west the lode will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 80 fm. level, west of Tilly's, the lode is 4 feet wide, containing occasional stones of ore and looking very promising; the lode in Tilly's shaft, sinking below this level, will produce 40 tons of ore per fm. for the whole length of the shaft, and is worth upwards of 200*l.* per fm.; it is down nearly to the 90. In the 64, east on Cocke's north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, disordered. In the 44 fm. level, east on Harvey's lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, and mundic. In the 24 fm. level east the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar and stones of black and yellow ore.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—In the boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 73 fm. level, the branches altogether are a little improved, and are now worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 73 fm. level, east of boundary, on the engine lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm.; in the same level, east of flookan, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 63 fm. level, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 12*l.* per fm.; the same branch, west of shaft, is worth 7*l.* per fm. In the same level east, on engine lode, the lode is worth 3*l.* per fm.; west, 7*l.* In Allen's shaft, sinking under the 63, the branches are worth 18*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking under the 53, on engine lode, for 10 in. wide, it is opening tribute ground. In the 50, west of west whim-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back west are worth 5*l.* At Arthur's shaft, on the same lode, in the 20 west, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 10 west we are sinking a winze under the level, where the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. At Alexander's shaft, on Wallis's lode, in the 60 east, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. Our tribute department continues to look well

WHEAL UNY.—Our engine has been working effectively and satisfactorily since Tuesday last. The sumpmen have cleared up the shaft several feet, but have not yet got through the part where it is choked; we can make but little progress towards forking the water until we clear and secure the shaft for several fms. below adit. The men we have engaged for the shaft are well acquainted with such work, and doing it with great spirit. We have put on three horses, so as to keep the whim going night and day. We hope in the course of three or four days to clear the shaft far enough to fix the 9 inch plunger lift, for supplying the engine with condensing water. We are obliged to employ several surface labourers more, in consequence of having so much capstaning.

WHEAL VINCENT.—I have been engaged trying to come to some arrangement with Mr. Northam about the sinking of the new shaft to the 20 fm. level—*i.e.*, to cut through the lode in or about that level, and up to this moment I have only been able to get his offer to do it for 90*l.* Mr. Northam denies having entered into any contract to do the whole for 50*l.*; he intended only to supply the labour. I have proposed to Mr. Northam and Capt. Reynolds to take the job as follows:—Capt. Reynolds' salary and all cost to cease for the time: that they should take the contract to clear 70 fathoms of the wheel-pit lobby, and to build up the side for 40*l.* To sink the shaft to the proposed distance, whether 5 or 10 fms., so that the lode is cut for 35*l.* To provide all timbering, &c.; that they should also provide candles, powder, leather, grease, steel, &c., which would cost about 10*l.* 10*s.*; that they should sink a new lift by the side of the old one when the lode is cut, as the water may be great, at 4*l.* 10*s.* That they should do all the whim drawing, wheeling, and landing, pit and timber work, watching, for 13*l.*; that they should supply all burrs, belts, coal, and smith and carpenter work for 12*l.*; and that they should do all carriage and extra labour caused by any accident without any further charge—making for the whole job, 85*l.* To this they have just consented, upon going into full detail, and I would recommend you to accept their offer. On reviewing your property, I consider that you have discovered quite enough to justify the erection of a steam-engine at once.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—There is nothing new to notice since my last, more than we have cut down and made good at the south lode engine-shaft about 5 fms. below the 20 fm. level, and I hope to have the same cut down to the bottom, or 30 fathom level, in about two or three weeks from this date. The lode in the ends of the shaft is much the same as in my report of last week.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Capt. Curry:—

Pozo Ancho, Oct. 4.—We expect to commence fixing our new pitwork in San Thomas's engine-shaft in the course of next week. The 45 fm. level, west of Wilson's shaft, is at present hard and but slightly productive. The stopes east of the Tanteo winze are also hard, yielding about 2½ tons of lead per fm.—here we expect a speedy improvement. The 45, east of Shaw's shaft, still continues to open good tribute ground in the forebreast; the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. Shaw's shaft has been completed to the 55 fm, level, and a plat is now in course of being cut: when finished, we shall commence driving east and west on the course of the lode. The 45 fm. level, west of San Juan shaft, is still opening on a large lode with favourable ground for driving, but unproductive. Having met with water in Santa Maria winze, we are obliged to suspend operations there for the present; we removed the men who were employed there to stope down some high ground left by the old men in the bottom of the 45 fm. level, east of San Juan shaft; here we find the lode very productive, and are now preparing to sink a winze in this place, where we expect to meet with no obstruction from water. In clearing through the old workings, to form our 31 fm. level, east of Shaw's shaft, whole ground has been met with, though we expect it is only an arch; in this the lode will produce about 1 ton in a fm. The clearings through the old workings from the surface, about 20 fms. east of the 31 fm. level, has been carried down 23 fms.; here also the lode generally has been all carefully removed, leaving a few small arches only; in some the lode is worth 3 tons to the fm We have commenced forming a new shaft down and through these old workings, from which we hope to command an extensive range in this direction. I am glad to say our tribute department continues to look well; we have now 18 contracts at an average tribute, according to the estimate of raisings, of 35*s.* per ton, dressing included. Our raisings for September are 213 tons; but we cannot promise you more than 200 tons for the current month, unless an improvement should take place in our tutwork department.

Stock Account.—Lead ore weighed in to October 4, 41 tons 12 cwts.: total in stock, 190 tons 9 cwts. Pig-lead smelted in week ending October 4, 25 tons 7 cwts.: total in stock, 447 tons.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Bananal, Aug. 29.—The gold troop was dispatched on the morning of the 28th July for Rio; it took down one wooden box, marked B G, and contained as follows:—Bananal, Lbs. 21 3 13 21; Gongo Soco, Lbs. 23 0 5 5: total, Lbs. 44 3 19 2 troy; the safe arrival of which has been duly announced by your agents in that city. The troop returned yesteaday, bringing with it Mr. Mallet, who will, we presume, supersede us in our present commission. Since our last communication, Captain Brokenshar has visited Gongo, and examined the whole of your mining property in that locality, as far as circumstances would admit of, and tried various experiments on the formations, by carefully washing portions of them in the batea, particulars of which are detailed in the captain's report: he tried the jacotinga in many places, a little to the west of Alcock's shaft, and near the great western stamps, but could not detect a single particle of gold. He and the other captains are, therefore, strongly impressed in the belief that the jacotinga is not auriferous throughout the whole body, but only where the main veins existed, and for a short distance where the small strings or branches diverged from them. If the main body of the formation contains any portion, it is too fine to be detected by the ordinary mode of stamping and washing; consequently, is not likely to be remunerative by any other process. The auriferous ground forms only a small proportion of the whole bulk, and as the workings proceed farther westward, it will still be less. Owing to the rising nature of the ground in this direction, the sides will require stoping to make the place secure for the men to work under, and there is, therefore, every probability of the produce per ton falling off rather than the contrary. It appears to us that the only means of making the mine profitable will be to take away the auriferous portions only, and secure the ground with the inferior timber close at hand; but this will only supply one stamps (say Walker's), and will only pay then by reducing the number of hands to a bare sufficiency for the work. This we consider would not be worth the company's attention, had there not been chances of meeting with some arches, or fallen ground, in the old workings that might yield some riches. By the gold account from Gongo, it will be seen that the produce is exceedingly small, especially from the new stamps in the village, near the Casa Grande, but we hope the next return from the latter place will improve, as the stuff will be taken principally from the bed of the river. We consider that the short period this stamps has been at work is not a fair criterion to judge the large body of cascalho by, nor ought it to be said that a satisfactory trial can be given this place for two or three months to come. Capt. John Hitchins has also visited Gongo; his opinion coincided so near with that of Capt. Brokenshar, that they have embodied their views in one report. The small produce per ton of the jacotinga hitherto has spoken for itself, and there is no reason to expect it better. We beg to refer you to the captain's report on the subject, and leave the matter for your own decision and judgment. The Camara Mine has been examined, but its character is so poor that we cannot recommend any outlay of capital at this place.

Bananal.—At this place we have but little to speak of. The mine continues to be very poor, and the produce wretchedly small, particulars of which, together with a detailed account of the prospects and capabilities of the mine, you will find embodied in the captain's report. In consequence of an experiment hereinafter mentioned having occupied the stamps during the past 10 days, we have only 16 dwts. of gold from that quarter. About a mile south of Santa Rita workings, and about 350 fathoms from Bananal Mine, Capt. Brokenshar proposed a trial being made on a large lode composed of quartz, manganese, oxide of iron, mica schist, &c., and from samples which he took found it to contain gold, and as you requested that every information respecting your mines and property should be given you previous to the November meeting, he has lost no time in getting 50 tons brought to the stamps for trial, which was found to contains 16 dwts. 3 grs., or 7·74 grains per ton. There are great workings made on it, and immense burrows of stones (the refuse of ancient washings) thrown up, which also contains gold; it appears to have been worked long before the existence of the oldest inhabitant here, as no one seems to have noticed the place or knows anything respecting it. From what can be seen at present, the lode is full 60 feet wide, and is running parallel to, or is part of, the Santa Rita formation. A stope of 50 feet can be immediately brought to work upon it, and the on either side the hills are so precipitous that the height of the stopes would increase enormously, and the supply may almost be said to be inexhaustable. The point of working would be at the Corrego Mosquito, where there is always a stream of water for small stamps; in the dry season there is also another stream, which at present comes into mine by the Tamandua Corrego, and works the Fuba mill, previous to its passing over the other machinery; this can be brought in above the level of the formation in question; the streams jointly would be sufficient in the dry season to work seven stamps of from 12 to 18 heads each, and in the rainy quarter much more; they can be placed one after another in the Mosquito Valley, after which the water would unite with the stream now working Bananal machinery, by bringing the latter to that point by Rago and launders, and from there employ the new 42-ft. wheel, the iron wheel, and another of similar size, as stamping engines, the whole of which can be supplied by an incline plane; two or three of the smaller size stamps can be erected immediately near the lode, whilst the inclined plane and other works are in course of erection, the produce to some extent would meet part of the cost. As you will observe by the captains' report, we are not satisfied with the trial lately made in this formation. We purpose driving the ensuing month to bring down from the lode a similar quantity of stuff to that above mentioned—*i.e.* 50 tons, and try a new, and we hope a better plan, to catch the gold, it being a notorious fact to all here that a large portion of the precious metal escaped from the skins during the late trial, in consequence of its fineness; and thinking, as we do, that in the event of our being enabled to double the produce, or thereabout, the concern would then by a due attention to economy be brought to a lasting and valuable property. In the event of the vein below the 24 at Bananal continuing poor, and the water becoming too much for our hand-pumps, we shall not resume the sinking of Gibson's shaft until we receive instructions from you. In the interim we will employ the men in stoping the remainder of the ground in the back of the 24 fm. level, and make trials at the different places suggested by the captains.

Santa Rita.—You will observe by the captains' report that the stamps erected here have been put to work this day, and have commenced stamping some of the hard and poorer parts of the formation, to make its bed; the quantity of water being small no great return can be expected until the rainy season sets in, which we hope is not far distant: we shall then be able to form some idea of the value of the works in this place. Mr. Mallet will, we have no doubt, do everything in his power to promote your interest whilst he is in charge, and we beg to assure you that he shall have our cordial co-operation, and we will do everything in our power to make him comfortable in his situation.

GOLD REPORT.

From Gongo, 28th July to 27th August	*Lbs.*	5	11	1 0
From Bananal, " " "		1	6	1 0
Total raised		7	5	2 0

Total from 1st July—Gongo, lbs. 15 8 16 0; Bananal, lbs. 5 5 18 0.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Cocaes, Aug. 21.—At the excavation towards the sink T the lode has a very promising appearance, although the produce is very little from the northern part of this point. I have taken several good samples where the greatest part of the hands are now working. At Hamilton's new stopes the lode is something smaller than when last reported, in consequence of the foot wall rising so much faster than the head. The samples obtained from this point are very rich. The progress is very small at this place, in consequence of applying so much timber to support the roof.

Cuiaba, Aug. 26.—It is to be hoped that henceforth our produce will improve, inasmuch as Hamilton's stopes will, in the course of a few days, be communicated with Le Page's, and underhand stopes opened, from which stone will be broken with greater facility. Traces of mundic have been discovered in the bottom of Hamilton's, which is encouraging. Our force will shortly be augmented by the removal of some hands from Cocaes, and it is our desire to increase the borers by the employment of as many free labourers as we can obtain. We are sanguine that the ensuing month will show a much more favourable return of gold than could have been anticipated when I had the honour of addressing you on the 26th ult. The discovery of the old excavation at Hamilton's stope has very much improved our prospects in relation to the working of the mine, and we hope shortly to supply the stamps by day and night with stone.

Cocaes produce for the month to 26th Aug.	*Mks*	14	3	5 46
Cuiaba " " 26th "		4	0	5 13
Total	*Mks*	18	4	2 59

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Cobre, Aug. 30.—In sinking Taylor's shaft, two days ago, we met with a slide, which cuts off the lode and heaves it to the north. It is this slide which keeps up the water in the shaft and in the lode to the west; there are probably other heaves, or slides, between the bottom of Taylor's shaft and the 22, which will account for the lode being so far to the north of the shaft in that level. We have recommenced the 22 west, and shall be soon under the ore ground above. The 15 is now 21 fms. west of Taylor's, and contains a branch of ore, 1 ft. wide. We have been hitherto stoping behind this level as deep as the water would permit. Having now raised the cargo for the *Lion*, we shall suspend stoping until the 22 is further west; and we have communicated to the level above by a rise. The 10 west continues of a promising character, and gives stones of ore occasionally.

Sept. 6.—The *Lion* sailed on the 1st. For August the raisings were 178 tons and 5 tons of precipitate. There is no foundation at present upon which to form an estimate of the raisings for the next six months. The slide which cuts off the lode in Taylor's shaft will, I fear, have the same effect westwards under the 15 fm. level; until ascertaining this point, it would be premature to assure even 100 tons, if the slide dips east. We have not yet seen the lode under it anywhere; but have been driving upon it since 28th of June, when we cut a slide, which we supposed dipped west. In the cross-cut south from the 22 fm. level, excepting two or three branches of quartz, of an inch big, there is no other sign of a lode. The 15 fm. level is in a favourable-looking country; but the ore part of the lode is small. The 10, now about 34 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, has been looking kindly for several fathoms. The south side of the lode is 4 ft. wide, and is composed of gossan, white claystone, and quartz; north of this is a branch of grey and black ore, 6 in. wide, yielding a ton to a fathom. A winze is sinking 4 fms. west of the 10 fathom end, and is 4 fathoms deep; the gossan is improving as the winze deepens. In the adit end the lode is smaller—the country north and south being of a harder character; in the shallow adit the lode is small, and of an unpromising appearance.

Sept. 10.—In the 22 west we have lately had branches of excellent yellow ore in the slide; there is no appearance yet of the lodes. The rock under the slide appears more regular—water issuing from it abundantly. Taylor's shaft is now without any sign of a lode or branch; the water is plentiful; we are driving towards it in the 22 fm. level, which will soon drain it.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY:—

Morro Velho, Aug 8.—Produce for July, 25,966 oitavas, equal to 249·45 lbs. troy—25,542 oits. from 6946·4 tons of stone, yielding 3·67 oits. per ton; 424 oits. from arrastres, yielding 25,966 oitavas, the produce of the two amalgamation houses. Arrastres would have been larger, but for the continued stoppages to which they were subjected, in consequence of the falling off in the supply of water. The same cause still unfortunately exists, and must continue to affect the produce from these arrastres, until the water by the new Garden water-course be brought home, and which I fear will not be till towards the end of the current month.

Stamps working during the month, average 118 heads. The supply of stone from the mine continues without variation, enough for our stamps, but a large proportion of very indifferent quality. Among the mining captains, however, an opinion begins to gain ground that the Bahu lode shows indications of a return to the northward. Should those indications prove correct, it is probable that they will be accompanied by a simultaneous return of the lode to its former good quality—Capt. Treloar being strongly of opinion that the great mass of quartz in the stopes leading from the sump into the gut will, in such case, be gradually cut out by the lode, and will, after a time, wholly disappear.

Cost for July, Rs. 45,689 576, at 29*d.*				£5520 16 6
Produce, 25,966 oits. (less duty, 5 per cent., 1298 oits.)=24,668 oits., at 7*s.* 8*d.*				9456 1 4
Profit				£3935 4 10

New Works in Hand.—We are occupied in preparing houses for the Portuguese Islanders, expected here in a very few days: 10 of these houses are ready for their reception, with the needful bedsteads. Another 10 are in hand. We are also preparing additional houses at Boa Vista for the hired blacks, now daily expected. The preparation of the ground over the hill behind the saw-mill, for the erection of eight arrastres, as also for the conveyance of sand and of water from the stamps, situated on the neighbouring hill, is in a state of great forwardness. But our main efforts are directed to two objects of more urgent and paramount importance—viz.: 1. To complete the dam and the launders, to enable us to bring home the large supply of water from the new Garden water-course, intended for the amalgamation-house, the arrastres, and the saw-mill.—2. To complete the new Bahu hauling-machine. On these two objects I have concentrated all our disposable force of mechanics, &c., and both are expected to be completed, and in full operation, by the end of this month. As it is owing to the great diminution in the supply of water from the present Garden water-course, the amalgamation-house, arrastres, and the saw-mill are doing little more than half the work expected from them; and though the aid of the Bananal tank still enables us to get tolerable duty from the old Bahu hauling-machine, that reserve is fast running out; so that in a few weeks more, it is evident the hauling-engine would not have power to do more than half its present work, and our produce must have fallen off in proportion.

Aug. 18.—Gold extracted to date 7409 oitavas, from 481·5 cubic feet of sand, result of 10 days' stamping, yielding 15·35 oits. per cubic foot. By this low produce you may form an opinion of the poverty of the stone submitted to the stamps, which has in effect given only 3·18 oits. per ton; but it also proves the good policy of having, although at a heavy expenditure, increased our stamping power, by the addition of 24-head stamps, which has enabled us, even under the present adverse circumstances, to compensate by the quantity of stone stamped, for the serious depreciation in its standard. I am glad, however, to say that the ore now coming up is a shade better than it has been, and I am not without hopes that the remainder of the month may produce better results than might be apprehended from so inauspicious a beginning. Stamps working 10 days, average 118·92 heads. The supply of stone from the mine is without alteration, and will probably continue so till the new hauling-engine gets to work—say about the end of the month; after which I expect the supply will become somewhat more abundant, and enable us to resume picking the stone on the spalling-floor. The Portuguese islanders arrived here on Saturday afternoon; they are, generally speaking, a very nice-looking set of young men, and will, I trust, after a little training, prove an acquisition to the establishment. In consequence of slight cutaneous disorders, some three or four have been sent to the hospital. The remainder have this morning pitched to work on the surface.

Aug. 28.—Gold extracted to date 15,107 oits., from 976·37 cubic feet of sand, result of 20 days' stamping, yielding 15·47 oits. per cubic foot. This, I regret to say, augurs a very poor produce for the month of August. During the first 10 days the stone averaged only 3·18 oits. per ton; during the second 10 days it has averaged only 3·29 oits per ton. It is now a little, though I fear not very much, improved. Stamps working 20 days, average 118·92 heads. The supply of stone from the mine continues much the same.

MINING APPOINTMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

18. Pay at Great Consols, Comford, Seton, Cook's Kitchen, Pendarves, Fowey Consols Kirkcudbrightshire, Prideaux Wood, and Nansegollan. Setting at Levant.
20. Condurrow account on the mine.
21. East Pool account on the mine.
22. North Roskear and other mines' sampling.
23. Ticketing at Redruth—Devon Consols and other mines.
24. Pay at North Pool, and Great Wheal Alfred.
25. Pay at Wheal Tremayne, West Seton, Tywarnhayle, Agar, West Alfred, Copper Bottom, and South Trelawny.

Irish and Welsh Culm.—Culm is used in large quantities in the burning of lime for agricultural and other purposes. Since the commencement of the famine, and the greatly-diminished culture of the potatoe, there had been a great falling off in the manufacture of lime, and, consequently, in the consumption of culm; but latterly, as the tillage of the land has been better attended to, and the prospects of husbandry have become in some degree more favourable, there has been a decided increase in the sales of culm to farmers, and in some instances to landlords, purchasing for their tenantry, at the collieries of the Mining Company of Ireland, at Slievardagh. In some parts of the country, distant from those collieries, quantities of Welsh culm have been imported—for instance, in the county of Wexford, where lime is used very extensively in the preparation and improvement of land; and even in places within an easy distance of Slievardagh, culm from Welsh collieries has sometimes been used, although we have good reason to know the Irish is far superior as well as more moderate in price. On this subject, we have much pleasure in placing before our readers the following valuable letter, showing the superiority of the Irish culm, from the Rev. R. Dickson, a highly-respectable Protestant clergyman in Limerick. It is addressed to Mr. Power, the local agent of the Mining Company of Ireland at Slievardagh:—"Having been supplied by you lately with culm to burn lime, I feel it a duty, for the sake of others who may wish to know its quality, to state that the man I employed to use it preferred it to the Welsh culm, which he had been using for the former part of the year at an expense of 16*s.* a ton, while yours cost me but 11*s.*, and was at first supplied at 9*s.* 6*d.* He says he had a better return from Thurles than from the Welsh culm; and I am induced to make this statement to you, partly because efforts had been made to prejudice this man's mind against yours, which nearly prevented me from trying it, but principally to afford my testimony to its good qualities, and to express my hope that we shall not look to another country for what we can get as good at home and cheaper, and by which our poor will get employment. I have now discontinued burning lime for this season; but when I resume it, I shall certainly resort to the Thurles Colliery for my supply."—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.

By the Overland Mail, received yesterday, we have letters and papers from Sydney to the 8th July, which state that gold continued to be found in abundance in the Bathurst and Wellington districts, and although some parties had returned disappointed, mere lads were obtaining it at the rate of 20s. per day. One letter says—"The extent of the gold-field is still undefined, but the presence of the precious metal in considerable abundance along the whole of the dividing ranges is now placed beyond all scepticism. The severity of the weather impedes the operations of the diggers and the progress of the discovery, but the return of spring will bring an immense population to the diggings."

There are two new discoveries since the letter received by the last mail; one is at Turon, north of Bathurst, and the other is at O'Connell Plains, about 30 miles south of Bathurst. At the former the gold is said to be found only in dust, but the yield is nevertheless greater than at Ophir, where it is found in lumps, and in quartz. Rubies have also been brought to Sydney from the diggings. The trade at Sydney was very flat, the great excitement having reacted upon the markets; flour had fallen to 20*l.* per ton, and many articles were unsaleable. Exchange was quoted at 1 per cent. prem., and bank bills at 30 days' sight, but with the prospect of a considerable quantity of gold for remittance, a fall was looked for. Considerable quantities of tallow were in course of shipment, at prices varying from 28*l.* to 29*l.* 10s. per ton, according to the quality.

From Port Philip the dates are to the 1st of July. A committee had offered a reward of 200*l.* to the first person who should discover gold in that district, and immense numbers of explorers had gone out in search of the precious metal, but had been much retarded in their operations by the rains which had fallen of late. Two discoveries were said to have been made, one about 50, and the other within 100 miles of Melbourne, which it was hoped would have the effect of preventing any persons from leaving that colony for Sydney, where numbers had already gone.

These accounts do not yet give any positive assurance of the existence of gold in large quantities like that near Bathurst, but there is every reason to believe that it will be found in abundance at Port Philip, which is a continuation of the New South Wales district.

DEVON GREAT BURRA BURRA.—We are authorised to state that, by some accident, several of the gentlemen whose names were mentioned in last week's report from this mine were never there, and that none of them expressed any astonishment at what they saw. We are requested to make this announcement in justice to the gentlemen referred to, but without the slightest intention of depreciating the concern.

THE NEW COAL DUTIES ACT.—On the 1st inst. an important new law, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws relating to the Vend and Delivery of Coals in London and Westminster, and in certain parts of the adjacent counties, and to allow a drawback on coals conveyed beyond certain limits," came into force. There are 58 sections in the Act, and a number of forms. The principal object of the new law is to allow a drawback of 1s. per ton out of a duty of 1s. 1d. on coals brought within the port of London, provided the same are conveyed a distance of 20 miles or upwards from the Post-office. Besides the return of duty, there are alterations with respect to coals consumed by railways, and also coals brought into the port of London, with heavy penalties for offences against the provisions of the Act. The distance of 20 miles, which comprises the London district, is to be marked on canals and public roads. The corporation of London is empowered to appoint inspectors of coal traffic upon canals and railways. The return of the duty of 1s. is to be allowed to railways on coals consumed beyond the distance. The condition of the return of duty is, that the bulk of the coals must not be broken further than necessary for their removal. No drawback is to be allowed unless for a quantity exceeding 20 tons. The same drawback is to be allowed on coals exported or conveyed coastways. The Act is not to extend to the Regent's Canal. The forms of certificates and other matters for carrying the Act into execution are very numerous.

The following provision appears in the new Act respecting the consumption of coals by railways:—"That in lieu of a return of duty upon any quantity of coals not exceeding 500 tons, which has been *bonâ fide* used by the engines of any railway company within the London district in any one year, any railway company or other person using their railway, who shall bring to any point of the same nearer in London than the aforesaid distance of 20 miles from the General Post-office, any coals for the *bonâ fide* use of the engines of the said company upon which coal duties shall be paid, may, upon a certificate from the accredited officer of any such railway that the quantity of such coals stated in such certificate has, after the payment of the duties thereon, been wholly and *bonâ fide* consumed by the engines of such railway company beyond the London district in the month preceding the date of such certificate, be allowed a drawback or return of the duties actually paid upon such quantity; but no railway company or other person shall be allowed a drawback of or exemption from duty both upon coals consumed beyond the London district and also upon coals consumed within the London district."

ACCIDENTS.

West Phœnix Mine.—As J. Harris was working in the 15 fathom level, and having lit the safety fuse for the purpose of blasting some rock, he made a signal to men above to be hauled to grass. In his ascent he perceived that he was in danger of knocking his head against some boards at the 4 fm. level, and called to the men to stop pulling, but they could not succeed in doing so in time to prevent his being struck. On coming into collision with the boards, he fell out of the kibble down to the 15 fathom level, where he pitched just as the rock which he had fused was blasting, and he received such injuries rom the explosion that he died in a few hours after being brought to the surface.

Merthyr.—An explosion of fire-damp took place at the Craig Colliery on Saturday, by which six men were considerably burned. We understand that none of the injuries are likely to prove fatal.—*Swansea Herald.*

— John Jones was seriously hurt by a fall of coal at the Plymouth Works.

Pontypridd.—Two accidents occurred on Thursday in Mr. John Calvert's coal pit: one to a boy, who got entangled in the tram, and was severely crushed. The other person was a collier, who received a serious contusion on the shoulder from a fall of rubbish from the top. The escape of this man was wonderful—had he been 10 inches nearer to the fall it must have killed him.

Glamorganshire.—Thomas King was killed at Rhydycar coal pit, by a quantity of coal or rubbish falling upon him.

Chesterfield.—C. Butcher was killed by a fall of coal at the Tapton Works, Chesterfield.

Leeds.—During the building of a partition wall between the old and new workings of Mount Osborne Colliery, the gas ignited with a candle, and caused an explosion, which, however, was confined to that part of the pit. H. Dyson, of Gawber, was so seriously burnt that little hopes are entertained of his recovery. His brother was burnt to death by a similar accident three years ago. Fortunately the other men ran to the mouth of the pit, and were got out unhurt.

Pemberton.—J. Tinsley was killed by a fall of coal at Mr. M. Banckes's colliery.

— T. Webster was killed by a fall of roof at the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres' Upholland Colliery.

St. Helen's.—P. Bridge was killed by a fall of roof at Messrs. Caldwell and Johnson's Colliery, Gerrards' Bridge.

Bilston.—On Saturday a most serious and fatal accident occurred at a pit in Messrs. Baldwin's colliery, near the Pothouse-bridge. The engine belonging to the pit is used for the double purpose of pumping and winding: at night it has been customary to detach or "throw out of gear," the winding apparatus, to allow the pumps to work without interruption. On Friday evening the bands had been thrown out of gear as usual: in the morning the engineer, finding the water out, stopped the engine and threw the bands in gear, ready for operation upon the arrival of the men at six o'clock. Seven men and two boys placed themselves in the skip to descend, and after being lowered but about 10 or 12 yards, the winding part of the machinery flew out of gear, and the nine individuals were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of 120 yards, at a velocity awful to contemplate; and, more sad still to add, the band chain became detached from the sudden jerk, at the extreme end, from the engine-shaft, and the whole chain, about 160 yards long, and near 2 tons weight, fell upon and buried in its iron coils the poor unfortunate creatures at the bottom. Upon extricating the sufferers, the two boys were found to be dead, and the whole of the men most seriously mutilated. Two of the men, we understand, died in the course of the same day; and it is thought, from the very serious injuries received, that others will not survive.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

Merthyr.—Two serious accidents took place on Saturday. One of these occurred at the Dyffryn Colliery, when a fall of rubbish in the air passage prostrated a haulier and his horse. The horse was killed; the man with much difficulty was taken out alive and, though much injured, still survives. The other accident occurred at the Waunwylit Colliery, where four men were injured by an explosion of fire-damp.—*Merthyr Guardian.*

MILLSTONES, for grinding all sorts of corn, minerals, paints, &c., are manufactured of burr stones, imported from Rouen and Havre into London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, &c. An ordinary sized pair of millstones measures 4 ft. diameter by 10 in. thick, and weighs 12 to 15 cwts., being composed of 20 to 30 burr stones each—average value 20*l.* There are 28 makers in the United Kingdom, producing about 1100 pairs annually, and about as many more smaller makers, spread over the country, who act in the double capacity of millwrights and millstone builders. The chief makers are in—London, 4; Liverpool, 3; Hull, 2; Leeds, 2; Newcastle, 2; Bristol, 2; Dublin, 2; Cork, 1; Belfast, 1; Glasgow, 1; Leith, 1; Aberdeen, 1; Abergele, 1; Gloucester, 1; Worcester 1; Birmingham, 1; Exeter, 1; Leicester, 1. Besides these foreign stones there are common grey millstones made in Cumberland, Cheshire, Derbyshire Lancashire, and Yorkshire, in the districts of Carlisle, Chester, Bakewell Chorley, Halifax, and Keighley, probably to the extent of 600 pairs, worth about 7*l.* each pair, measuring 4 to 7 feet diameter by 10 to 14 inches thick, and weighing a ton or more each stone. Good millstones are found in Wales, near Conway, and in some parts of Ireland and Scotland, which stones are used generally within 50 miles of the place where produced. Altogether, the number of individuals in the United Kingdom engaged in preparing, making, and dressing millstones, apart from those persons employed in every mill, for dressing the stones constantly to fit them for daily work, may be estimated at 700, in constructing and preparing for work 1700 pairs of stones, weighing 2500 tons, and worth 26,000*l.*—Braithwaite Poole's *Statistics of British Commerce.*

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, October 17, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*		
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 5–5 7 6		
Nail rods	6 0 0–6 2 6		
Hoops	7 0 0–7 5		
Sheets (singles)	7 12 6–7 17 6		
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 7 6–4 10		
Refined metal, Wales*	3 0 0–3 5		
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0		
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0		
Do. do. forge	2 5 0–2 10		
Do., No. 1, Clyde *net cash*	1 19 6–2 0 6		
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0		
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0		
Stirling's Patent } in Glasgow	2 15 0		
Toughened Pigs } in Wales	3 10–3 15		
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0		
Rails	5 10 0		
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0		
FOREIGN IRON. *b*			
Swedish	11 10 0		
CCND	17 10 0		
PSI	—		
Gourieff	—		
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	5 10 0		
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*			
Swedish keg	15 0 0		
Ditto faggot	15 0 0		
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*			
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 10		
Tough cake	*per ton* 88 0–88 10		
Tile	£87 0–87 10		
Old copper *e*	*per lb.* 8½*d*		
Yellow Metal Sheathing	8½*d*		
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal†	*Cwt.* 1 11 0		
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*			
South American, in bond	77 0–87 0		
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*			
Pig	*per ton* 17 0 0		
Sheet	18 0 0		
Pipe	19 0 0		
Red lead	19 0 0		
White ditto	24 0 0		
Patent shot	20 0 0		
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*			
Spanish, in bond	16 0 0		
ENGLISH TIN. *i*			
Block	*per cwt.* 4 4 0		
Bar	4 5 0		
Refined	4 10 0		
FOREIGN TIN *k*			
Banca, H. C.	4 0 0–4 2 0		
Straits	4 0 0–4 1 0		
TIN-PLATES. *l*			
IC Coke	*per box* 1 3 6–1 4		
IC Charcoal	1 9 6–1 10		
IX ditto	1 14 6		
SPELTER. *m*			
Plates, warehoused	*per ton* 14 0 0		
Ditto, to arrive	14 0 0		
ZINC. *n*			
English sheet	*per ton* 21 0 0		
QUICKSILVER *o*	*per lb.* 3*s* 5*d*		

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.: *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.
* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

BAR-IRON.—A moderate business doing; some large transactions have taken place in rails.—STAFFORDSHIRE IRON is more in demand.—SCOTCH PIG-IRON is less in request.
SWEDISH IRON is scarce, and fine Indian assortments are inquired for.
SWEDISH STEEL is without alteration.
COPPER is in good demand at the advanced rates.
BRITISH TIN is in fair request. Foreign is firmly held.
SPELTER—No transactions are reported.
LEAD is dull of sale.—TIN-PLATES—There is a large business doing.

GLASGOW, OCT. 16.—The shipments of pig-iron during Sept. have fallen off as compared with the previous six months (though still in excess of September, 1850), which has arisen principally from the great scarcity of vessels, and at the present time there is a large quantity of iron awaiting shipment to various foreign as well as home markets. In the early part of last month, several heavy contracts were taken here for castings, and the consumers having run bare of stock, were compelled to come into the market to purchase, and prices advanced about 1s. per ton; towards the close of the month, however, they gave way a little, but have since been gradually creeping up. The unprecedented large shipments during this year have caused fears to be entertained that many of the markets would be overstocked; it is gratifying to learn that such fears are groundless, the very low price and the moderate rates of freight have stimulated the consumption all over the world, and in most markets the stocks are comparatively light; in New York they are stated to be less than they have been for five years. The local consumption also was never equalled; all the founders are fully employed, and many have work in their hands which will occupy them for some months to come. Several furnaces have been put out of blast during the last few weeks, and at the present time there are only 107 at work.—The prices current to-day are: Bars, 5*l.* 5s. to 5*l.* 12s. 6d.; nail-rods, 6*l.*; sheets, 7*l.* 7s. 6d. to 7*l.* 10s.; hoops, 7*l.* 10s.—4 per cent. discount for cash.

Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here	39s. 0d. to 39s. 6d. per ton, nett cash		
No. 1,	"	"	39s. 6d. to 40s. 0d. "
No. 1, Gartsherrie	"	"	41s. 0d. to 41s. 6d. "

MINES.—A large accession of business has flowed into the mining market in the course of the present week, of which the principal part is still of the speculative description, and again absorbing a large amount of capital in premiums. Although some of the concerns, included in this category, undoubtedly deserve the encouragement thus bestowed upon them, others assuredly do not, and against which it is to be regretted the public are not more on their guard. In dividend mines there is scarcely any change since our last report,—buyers greatly predominating over sellers, and, consequently, the business done is below a fair proportion. For progressive mines there has been rather more demand, excepting where calls are made or contemplated. We look for a continued extension of business, in consequence of the generally satisfactory reports from the several districts, with the present and prospective abundance of capital.

In the Metal Market,—A steady business has been doing in Copper, at the improved price.—British tin is steady; and a regular demand for Foreign, the sales amounting to about 2000 slabs.—Lead is very dull, particularly Spanish, which is likely to recede in price.—Tin-Plates very brisk.—Spelter is quite nominal.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10⅝d. per oz. Spanish pillar dollars, 5s. per oz. United States dollars, 4s. 10⅝d. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0⅝d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 79s. per oz. Columbian doubloons, 78s. per oz. Quicksilver in bond, 3s. 5d. per lb.

The London imports for the week comprise—from Hamburg, 7112 plates spelter; Petersburg, 2400 ingots of copper; Stettin, 9176 plates 12 tons spelter, 13,463 plates zinc; Cronstadt, 633 ingots copper; Ceylon, 828 casks 100 barrels of plumbago; Amsterdam, 1346 slabs tin; Realijo, 50 barrels copper ore; Carthagena, 1874 pigs lead; Escombura, 1175 pigs lead; Penang, 780 slabs tin.

At Liverpool—from Quebec, 100 tons copper ore; Valparaiso, 450 tons copper ore; St. John's, 167 barrels plumbago.

At Hull—from Stettin, 11,787 plates spelter; Hamburg, 1533 plates of spelter; Cronstadt, 357 bars iron.

The arrivals at Swansea include—from Cuba, 600 tons of copper ore; Huasco, Chili, 400 tons of copper regulus and silver ore, and 100 tons of copper; Adelaide, 2945 bags of copper ore, and 1263 bags of regulus.

The ticketings for 90 tons of Foxdale (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 8*l.* per ton, by the Tamar Smelting Company, to 10*l.* 19s. 6d., by Newton, Keates, and Co.

Wheal Mary Ann sold two parcels of lead ore—65 tons at 20*l.* per ton, and 54 tons at 6*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton.

Driggith Mine sold 18 tons of lead ore, at 11*l.* 12s. 6d. per ton.

Bat Holes Mine has sampled September ores, 45 tons 16½ cwts. The crusher has arrived upon the mine, and will be erected forthwith.

Black Craig Mine has shipped 52 tons of ore this week, and expect to sample another parcel next. The stopes under the 25 continue to produce a large quantity of ore. The mine is opening well in depth.

Wheal Golden sold 40 tons of lead ore, at 11*l.* 5s. per ton. The water is in fork to the 70; the lode worth 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are much improved. Penhale engine is almost ready to work.

Great Wheal Baddern has a parcel of tin and black jack for sale this day. The stopes are generally improved, and yielding well. The bottom level, though not rich for lead, is very kindly.

Tavy Consols Mine has sampled 22 tons 7 cwts. of copper ore, assay 6⅝, which is above their general average. The 56 fm. level is 8 fms. east of the shaft, now driving upon the main lode, free from the influence of slides and unsettled ground; the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, with some rich stones of black and yellow copper ore. The stopes in the back of the 36 are worth 12*l.* per fm. for coper ore, and are working at 4*l.* 10s., by four men.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Mine costs for July, 1159*l.* 2s. 4d.; Aug., 1373*l.* 19s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 596*l.* 4s. 8d, =3129*l.* 6s. 6d.—By copper ores sold (less 1-15th dues), 4174*l.* 5s. 4d.: showing profit of 1044*l.* 18s. 10d.; add materials sold, 19*l.* 11s. 3d.; balance of last account, 282*l.* 7s. 6d.=1346*l.* 17s. 7d. A dividend of 5*l.* per share (990*l.*) was declared, carrying balance 356*l.* 17s. 7d. to next account.

At South Wheal Tolgus meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed—Received for copper ore sold, less dues, 2580*l.* 9s. 10d.—Costs and merchants' bills, 1599*l.* 3s. 1d.: leaving profit, 981*l.* 6s. 9d.; add balance in hand last account, 253*l.* 13s. 11d.=1235*l.* 0s. 8d. Deduct dividend, 768*l.*: leaves balance now in hand, 467*l.* 0s. 8d. A dividend of 3*l.* per share was made. The 66 fm. level has been extended 24 fms. east and west, yielding occasional stones of ore; the cross cut has not yet intersected the north lode. The 54 east has been communicated to the 42 by a rise in orey ground, worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 42 west, on north lode, yields 1½ ton per fm.; same level west, on Youren's lode, has been driven 10 fms. through a lode yielding 1½ ton per fathom; east through 7 fms., worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 32 east, on south lode, has been extended 8 fms. through a large and promising lode, yielding in places 2 tons of ore per fm. The ore discovered in the two months is estimated at 367 tons.

Allt-y-Crib Mines have declared a dividend of 5s. per share.

At the Calstock United Mines first annual meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Paid up capital of 2*l.* 10s. per share, 10,000*l.*; sale of ore, 121*l.* 0s. 9d.; interest received, 30*l.*=10,151*l.* 0s. 9d.—By wages cost, salaries, carriage, and quay dues, &c., 1903*l.* 8s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 2274*l.* 2s.; counting-house expenses, 12*l.* 16s. 6d.; petty expenses and doctor's fees, 61*l.* 4s. 10d.; lord's dues, 6*l.* 11s. 9d.; costs of Duchy lease, for recent addition to the sett, 21*l.*; deputation expenses, 86*l.* 16s. 1d.; secretary's salary and expenses in London, 96*l.* 16s.: leaving balance in hand for further machinery, &c., 5689*l.* 5s. 4d. The agents' estimate of produce on the mine, preparing for market, is 1180*l.*, out of which a dividend of 5s. per share was declared, payable on the 13th December. Full particulars of the proceedings of the meeting, together with the agents' report, will be found in another column.

At the East Wheal George quarterly meeting, on Tuesday (W. E. D. Cumming, Esq., in the chair), the committee's report stated that for want of surface water they had been unable to sink the engine-shaft during the past three months, and that consequently the operations had been confined to driving the 23 fathom level east and west, and stoping the rich shoot of ore in the 12 fm. level. The wet season approaching, the shaft would be sunk to a deeper level with all dispatch, whilst negociations were going on for a full supply of water at all seasons, and for all the purposes of the mine. The quarterly accounts showed—Balance to credit of mine 30th of June last, 299*l.* 10s. 11d.; ore sold to 30th September, 614*l.* 15s. 5d.=914*l.* 6s. 4d.—Mine cost, July, August, and Sept. (including dues on ores sold and merchants' bills), 448*l.* 9s. 6d.: leaving balance to credit of company, 465*l.* 16s. 10d.

At East Wheal Margaret meeting, on the 30th September, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 855*l.* 4s. 7d.; labour cost four months, end July, 410*l.* 14s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 372*l.* 13s. 1d.=1638*l.* 12s. 7d.—By call, 11th June, 1024*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 614*l.* 12s. 7d. A call of 15s. per share was made. The engine-shaft is down from surface 26 fms.; it is estimated they have 14 fms. further to sink to intersect Tregoning's lode. At Wheal Mirth shaft, 13 fms. below adit, the tin appears to dip west, lode 2 feet wide. Curgenven's shaft is down 27 fms., lode 2 ft. wide, with a leader of tin on the south side, 6 in. very rich, and the remainder of saving quality. They purpose sinking 5 fms. deeper, and then driving east and west under the old workings, expecting a junction of lodes at this point.

At Trelusback meeting, on the 6th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 371*l.* 13s. 8d.; labour cost for July, 159*l.* 8s. 1d.; August, 190*l.*; merchants' bills, 150*l.* 1s. 10d.=871*l.* 3s. 7d.—By call, 4th Aug., 512*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 359*l.* 3s. 7d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The engine-shaft is down 41 fms. below adit, and sinking in hard ground, at 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the 39 has a branch of good copper ore on the north wall. The adit shaft is down 37 fms. below adit, lode the whole size of the shaft, and no south wall, composed of peach, jack, mundic, and copper ore, similar to Trethellan, on the east. The 36 east is driving in decomposed granite, parallel with the lode.

At East Tamar Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 501*l.* 4s. 9d.; arrear of call received, 8*l.* 10s.; silver-lead sold, 922*l.* 1s. 7d.; fluor-spar, 52*l.* 15s.=1484*l.* 11s. 4d.—Cost sheets for July, 527*l.* 11s. 2d.; August ditto, 548*l.* 2s. 10d.; discount, 4*l.* 2s. 9d.; three months' office expenses, rent, stationery, &c., 25*l.* 6s.: leaving balance in hand to next account, 379*l.* 8s. 7d. Estimated costs for Sept. and Oct., 1100*l.*; dues on lead ores to the 1st August, 404*l.* 19s. 1d.; dues on fluor-spar, 12*l.* 3s. 6d.=1517*l.* 2s. 7d.: leaving balance of liabilities over assets, 1137*l.* 14s. Estimated value of 73 tons of ore, 876*l.* A call of 2s. per share was made.

At South Tamar Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1121*l.* 4s. 8d.; silver-lead ore sold, 981*l.* 8s. 10d.; arrears of call, 91*l.* 12s. 6d.=2194*l.* 6s.—Paid July cost, 764*l.* 4s. 7d.; August, 803*l.* 2s. 6d.; discount, 4*l.* 17s.; office expenses for three months, rent, stationery, &c., 26*l.* 16s.: leaving balance to next account, 595*l.* 5s. 11d.; due on call, 12*l.* 10s.; estimated cost-sheet for Sept. and Oct., 1600*l.*; dues on lead and fluor-spar, 507*l.* 7s. 10d.: leaving balance of payments over receipts, 1499*l.* 11s. 11d. The liabilities are one moiety of cost of stamping engine, 390*l.* The assets not yet at maturity (120 tons silver-lead ore), 1899*l.* 12s. 8d. Mr. Wolferstan's report adds that the mine was in a highly satisfactory state; and that he expected to sample about 70 tons of silver-lead ore on or about the 26th instant, being an increase of 10 tons per month.

At the Dyfngwm bi-monthly meeting, the report of the agent proved most gratifying. The whole of the workings are now in orey ground, and prospects of large returns of ore were held out. The accounts showed—Balance against the mine, Aug. 1, 232*l.* 19s. 5d.; mine cost, &c., for two months, 342*l.* 3s. 10d.=575*l.* 3s. 3d.—Received by calls, 365*l.* 19s. 7d.; Lead ores sold, 119*l.* 10s.: leaving balance against the mine, 89*l.* 13s. 3d., for liquidating which, and to provide for the expenses of the current two months, a call of 2s. per share was made. [The report of Capt. Edward Davies will be found among our Mining Correspondence.]

At the Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of 249*l.* 15s. 2d. against the mine, to meet which about 10 tons of ore were being shipped. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made to liquidate the above balance and carry on the workings for the ensuing two months, after which sanguine hopes were held out that the mine would begin to pay. [Capt. E. Davies's report is inserted among our Mining Correspondence.]

At Tywarnhayle and Nancecuke meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July and August showed—Balance last account, 508*l.* 7s. 9d.; costs and merchants' bills, 3751*l.* 18s. 10d.=4260*l.* 6s. 7d.—By ores sold (less dues), 3614*l.* 2s. 5d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 646*l.* 4s. 2d.

At Grambler and St. Aubyn meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 602*l.* 19s. 1d.; labour cost four months, to end of August, 451*l.* 18s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 201*l.* 12s. 2d.; lords' dues, 9*l.* 4s. 10d. = 1265*l.* 14s. 4d.—By copper ore sold, 83*l.* 13s. 8d.; tin ditto, 55*l.* 15s. 7d.; materials, 14*l.* 3s. 5d.; call in May, 972*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 140*l.* 1s. 8d., the loss on the four months being 509*l.* 2s. 7d. A call of 2*l.* 10s. per share was made.

At the Coed Mawr Pool (lead mine) meeting, on Saturday, held at the company's offices, Adam-street, Adelphi, the accounts showed—Balance in hand last meeting, 305*l.* 10s. 5d.; since received in capital account, 500*l.* =805*l.* 10s. 5d.—Sept. cost sheet, 131*l.* 16s. 5d.: leaving balance, 666*l.* 5s. 6d. Mr. David Davies, the company's engineer, attended. He submitted three drawings—first, the ground plan and section of the old Roman workings; second, the dip of the lodes and the intersection of the shafts at certain depths; third, a plan of the whole sett, drawn on a scale of 30 yards to an inch, showing the bearings of the five ascertained lodes, and also of the old Roman lode. Two shafts had been sunk on lodes Nos. 1 and 2 to the depth of 15 fms. The two large water-wheels were completed, with the cranks and flat-rods ready for fixing. The pumps were also on the ground, and Capt. Jones, in his last official report, says, "It is my firm belief that, when the cross-course is cut, all the ground above, including Jones's sink, will be drained. This will enable us to recommence raising lead in the eastern end of the mine at a trifling cost—say, one-half of what we paid before—and in the course of about five weeks." In a postscript, he further says, referring to another part of the mine, "In sinking No. 2 engine-shaft, at the depth of 22 yards, we yesterday (9th inst.) cut into a point producing very rich lead ore, which shows that we are not far from the range of the lodes, and increases much the encouraging prospects before us." These accounts were considered very satisfactory, and, in addition, Mr. Davies informed the meeting that, from a thorough knowledge of the ground, and long experience in the lead districts in Wales, he was fully justified in saying that large and profitable returns would be secured with the extending works, which would now be brought rapidly into operation.

At a general meeting of shareholders in Melin-Llin-Pair Silver-Lead Mine, at the Royal Raven Inn, Aberdovey, on the 9th inst. (David Davies, Esq., in the chair), the books and other documents belonging to the mine having been inspected, the accounts were passed, and great credit was given to Mr. William Lloyd for the manner in which the books were kept. A second call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At North Fowey Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the reports of the agents were received, and it was determined that the works be proceeded with in driving to cut the lode, and the erection of an engine on the spot before suggested be deferred. The financial affairs are so prosperous that all bills are paid, excepting only about 10*l.*

At East Crowndale Copper Mine meeting, on the 8th instant, the accounts showed—Call, June, 389*l.* 12s.—To costs for four months ending August, 386*l.* 8s. 5d.: leaves balance to next account, 3*l.* 3s. 7d. A call of 4s. per share was made.

At Treloweth Mine quarterly meeting, on the 7th instant, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 609*l.* 15s. 2d.; labour cost for June, 112*l.* 17s. 6d.; July, 144*l.* 19s.; August, 181*l.* 4s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 389*l.* 15s. 2d.; secretary's salary and expenditure, 30*l.*=1468*l.* 10s. 11d. —By call in July (750*l.*), leaves balance to next account, 718*l.* 10s. 11d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. The engine-shaft is nearly down to a 60 fm. level. The operations hitherto have been preparatory to laying open a large extent of ground; and the future workings will shortly be on the lode at several levels—the ground being favourable for driving, and the strata congenial for copper ore.

At the bi-monthly meeting of the Dalrhiew Copper and Lead Mine, held at Adam-street, Adelphi, on Thursday (W. Prinsep, Esq., in the chair), the accounts were audited and passed, and it was resolved that the proceeds of the 500 reserved shares be called in, as a provision for the extended capital to be employed in completing the shaft to the depth of 16½ fathoms, when it will form a junction with the cross-cut from the 50 fm. level, and thus lead to the realisation or otherwise of the confidently-assumed conclusion, that the rich copper lode lately opened in the Nant-y-Car, which adjoins, will be thus proved to extend to the Dalrhiew. All efforts are, at present, to be directed to this object; nor is it expected that any further extended works will be undertaken until the spring, by which time the success of the Nant-y-Car will place the Dalrhiew in a safe position to derive full benefit from the operations now carrying on in this mine.

A general meeting was held at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on Monday, the 13th inst. (Josiah H. Hitchins, Esq., in the chair), at which it was agreed to commence vigorous operations forthwith at Wheal Surprise, adjoining the Devon Burra Burra. The cost-book rules were agreed to and signed, and the different officers appointed. Among the adventurers are several influential gentlemen in London and Plymouth. Upwards of 12 tons of copper ore were sold about 40 years ago from shallow workings at Wheal Surprise, and from the unusually good characteristics of the main lode, the most successful results are anticipated.

At the Stray Park, Camborne Vean, and Wheal Francis two-monthly meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed—Balance against adventurers at last account, 620*l.* 3s. 3d.; tutwork cost, 372*l.* 0s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 249*l.* 5s. 10d.; tribute pay on ores sold 31st July, 130*l.* 16s. 11d.; subsist advanced ditto, 193*l.* 15s. 3d.; lord's dues payable ditto, 29*l.* 6s. 11d. =1595*l.* 8s. 3d.—Copper ores sold, 704*l.* 7s. 9d.; tin, 40*l.* 9s. 6d.; mundic, 26*l.* 10s. 10d.; old junk, 3*l.* 8s.; profit in Wheal Francis, 151*l.* 9s. 3d.: leaving a balance against the adventurers of 669*l.* 2s. 11d.—Copper ores (Stray Park), 428*l.* 6s. 8d.; ditto (Wheal Francis), 877*l.* 5s. 7d. The accounts were passed, and Mr. Vawdrey empowered to make an application to Lady Basset for an extension of ground northwards, as the 46 and 56 fm. levels, now in course of driving, on the Town lode westward, approach so near the present boundary. [The report of Capts. E. Ralph and R. Pryor is among the Mining Correspondence.]

At Wheal Uny meeting, on the 11th inst. (Thomas King, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account and call received, 1142*l.* 1s. 10d.—Expended during the quarter, 1021*l.* 16s. 1d.: leaving balance in hand of 120*l.* 5s. 9d. The chairman said the steam-engine went to work on the 30th Sept. without any accident, and worked beautifully. He had just returned from Cornwall, and had been down the mine to the adit levels, and, from a close inspection, was convinced that within a few months large quantities of tin might be raised. The copper lodes north of the engine-shaft presented a splendid appearance, even at this shallow level, and he had no doubt, when the mine was in fork, and these lodes were cut at a deeper level, they should have fine courses of copper ore. It only wanted a little time and patience, with capital judiciously expended, and he had no doubt of their eventually having a first-rate mine, surrounded as they were by the finest mines in the county. [The captain's report will be found among the Mining Correspondence.]

At Tavy Consols general meeting, at the Prince George Hotel, Stonehouse, on the 7th inst. (W. H. Bayly, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from August the 5th, 50*l.* 3s. 7d.; mine cost for July, 182*l.* 19s. 6d.; August, 196*l.* 8s. 3d.; cash to Admiral Tremlett for shares resigned in Aug., 1849, 65*l.* 18s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 57*l.* 0s. 8d.; petty cost, 5*l.* 2s. 6d.=557*l.* 12s. 10d.—Bill for ore, Aug. 25, 76*l.* 10s.; ditto, Sept. 24, 73*l.* 12s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 407*l.* 10s. 10d.—Ores sampled in Aug. and Sept. not yet received, estimated value, say, 200*l.* A call of 10s. per share was made. The thanks of the meeting were given to the retiring committee, and the following gentlemen appointed for the next two months:—Messrs. W. Rendle, W. H. Bayly, G. Marshall, W. Vigor, and N. Tuckett. [The report of Captain W. Goss will be found among the Mining Correspondence.] Since the meeting, a good lode has been reported in the bottom (56 fm.) level, so that the next report will be looked forward to with some interest.

At the first general meeting of Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin mines), held yesterday, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street (Wm. Garner, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Deposit upon 3250 shares at 1*l.*, 3250*l.*—By cost sheet, 214*l.* 12s. 4d.: leaving balance to next account, 3035*l.* 7s. 8d. Several excellent specimens of ore from the mines were exhibited on the table; the assay for copper being 31¼ produce. From our account of the proceedings, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that several of the parties present were men of high celebrity and well capable of judging the value of such a property, which some of them had, moreover, personally inspected; and they are unanimously of opinion that the sett is most admirably situated in a highly mineralised district, rich for copper and tin. We wish them every success.

At Penvivian Mine Meeting, on the 1st inst., the lease for 21 years, from June last, was produced, examined, and approved of, when it was resolved to have the mine inspected by two or three experienced and competent persons, previous to erecting an engine for the further developing the mine in depth. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At Sidney Godolphin, there has been a great improvement, both in the 10 and 30 fm. levels driving west, the two ends of which are about 100 fms. apart; in the former there is a course of tin worth about 30*l.* per fm. On Thursday next they will sell another parcel of tinstuff.

At Wheal Susan the old engine-shaft is sunk 34 fms. below adit. The 6, 15, 21, and 28 fm. levels driven; the 6 and 15 east were very productive, yielding on and near a slide some very rich ore; the 21 was driven only a short distance east and west, on a lode of varying character; the 28 not above 10 fms. altogether, east and west; the 15 and 21 are now being extended west at 40s. per fm., towards a cross-course and elvan channel, in a pale blue killas, prospects very encouraging, the lode being in each end 3 ft. wide. A full supply of water for the wheel may now be calculated on for the next half-year, which will enable them to work away in the 28, and sink the south shaft deeper. The current costs are estimated at about 5s. per 1000th share quarterly, against which there will be some sales of produce both in copper and tin. This period will enable them to decide at several points as to the real remunerative character of the lodes. The mine is in a mineral locality, near the valley of Godolphin, and the greater portion of the shares held by experienced miners resident in the vicinity,

At Wheal Carpenter (in South Sydenham), the steam-engine went to work last week, an event which was celebrated by a dinner at the adjoining farmhouse. Capt. James Richards and his brother, from the Devon Great Consols, and several agents from other neighbouring mines, were guests, who expressed themselves much pleased with what has been done to bring this mine into a steady course of working, with every prospect of remunerating the shareholders for their spirited outlay. The engine is now working most satisfactorily, and the shaft sinking as rapidly as possible, on a lode which promises to realise the most sanguine expectations which have been formed of this mine, from its advantageous position in a promising part of the western district of Tavistock, the quality of the lode, and the strata by which it is surrounded.

At West Polgooth, in sinking Hancock's shaft 2 fms. below the 12 fm. level, the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 2000 lbs. of black tin per 100 sacks. They are preparing to sink deeper, with good prospects. A survey of the mine has been made by Messrs. Arthur Dean and Adam Murray, whose very favourable report we shall give in our next Journal.

At East Tolgus they have a hard tin capel in the adit driving west; also hard ground in the cross-cut east. The branch on North Buller lode does not improve; the lode is 10 in. wide.

The reports received this week from Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers fully confirm our last account of the rich discovery of silver in this mine.

From Wheal Trewane, we learn that the lode is 2 feet 6 inches big in Haynes's shaft, good work, and is still improving in depth; the lode underlies about 10 in. in a fathom. They are putting the floors in order, and will pitch to dressing, and hope to be in course by the end of a week. They have now plenty of top water, and about 3½ tons ready. Business has continued to be done in these shares, and many have changed hands at last week's quotations.

At the Tywarnhayle Mines, owing to the total failure of South Towan on the north, Wheal Charles and Sparrow on the south, a considerable number of tutworkmen had been discharged, in order to make the expenditure approximate nearer to the sale of ores. At the United Hills upon the old lode in the 100, east of Gardener's, the lode is large and kindly, and is driving by eight men at 23*l.* per fathom; west of Bennett's it is 6 ft. wide, yielding about 4½ tons of copper ore per fathom; cost of driving, 19*l.* per fm. They have about 7 fms. further to effect a communication; and, when accomplished, they will be enabled to beat away the course of ore seen in the bottom of the 90 for about 30 fms. in length. The 90 east approaches the run of ore seen in the level over it, and turns out at present 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 60 east of James's shaft, on Taylor's lode, is worth 4½ tons of ore per fathom: 27 pitches are working, and estimated to yield 450 tons per month.

At the Nancekuke Mines (worked by Tywarnhayle adventurers), the lead and silver lode looks well to increase the produce: during the last two months 41 tons have been dressed; the ensuing two are expected to yield 50 tons. From present prospects, 60 tons is about the quantity laying open in the different levels. Altogether nine pitches are being wrought.

At East Daren, the driving of the 20 fm. level east has been resumed; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, reported to be worth 55*l.* to 60*l.* per fm. for lead ore. The level has been driven 5 feet in the week, the bottom and back looking equally well with the end.

At Chyprase Consols, they are still sinking the new engine-shaft at the rate of 9 ft. per week; and as the air machine will be fixed in a few days, the men will be enabled to facilitate their work. The ground presents the same promising character as in the last report—the killas being intermixed with spar, mundic, and spotted with shoalin. They fork the water with ease by working the engine two strokes per minute. There is reason to believe that they will sink to the driving level, 40 fathoms, by the time first stated.

At Kilbricken three pitches have been set at 5*l.* and 6*l.* per fm., and 10 tons of lead ore are expected to be raised during the month.

At Wheal Wrey Consols, the lode in the adit end is 2 ft. wide, saving work for lead. The agent recommends a shaft to be sunk, and the end pushed forward vigourously, as there are two large caunter lodes a-head; consequently, a general meeting will be shortly convened, to decide upon the future workings.

A deputation, consisting of David Halket, Esq., Captain Capel Coape, J. H. Murchison, Esq., Charles Beck, Esq. (chairman of the Australian Burra Burra Mining Company), Charles Hancock, Esq., C. Locock Webb, Esq., and Arthur Dean, Esq., have just returned from a tour of inspection of the following mines, in which they are interested:—Wheal Crebor, East Wheal Russell, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Lydford Consols, Wheal Fanny, North Wheal Robert, Caradon Wood, Wheal Victoria, and Wheal Williams. We understand that the deputation were much pleased with the prospects of the several mines, and with the manner in which the operations had been conducted.

A correspondent writes:—"Large quantities of lead are shipped regularly from Newcastle, which is produced in Wensleydale, Arkindale, Swaledale, Teesdale, and Weardale, the greatest part going to London; in Wensleydale and Teesdale the produce is increasing; in Swaledale, Arkindale, and Weardale, the quantity raised is about on an average with the last three or four years. The particulars are not yet ascertained for the year's produce. The importations of Spanish lead into Newcastle for the week ending 4th October was 24,815 pieces."

At Hull, Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co. inform us that shares in dividend mines have been firmly held throughout the week, and all the higher class difficult to obtain; while second-rate concerns are, on the other hand, freely offered, and, but for the total absence of buyers, would be pressed on the market.

During the week shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Trannack and Bosence, Wellington, Tremayne, Wheal Lemon, East Boringdon, West Ding Dong, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Butterdon, Trehane, Wheal Venton, Black Craig, North Downs, Comford, Treviskey, Wheal Maudlin, Calstock United, Botallack, East Trescoll, West Providence, Mining Company of Ireland, East Wheal Russell, Cwm Erfin, Wheal Golden, Carn Valley, Wheal Carpenter, Stray Park, Busparvo, West Wheal Rose, Wheal Trewane, Wheal Fortune, Pennant and Craigwen, East Leisure, North Trelawny, Tremayne, Merllyn, Trevylian, Melin Llyn Pair.

In Foreign Shares there have been dealings in Cobre, Santiago, United Mexican, St. John del Rey, Real del Monte at 4⅛.

From the Linares Mines advices have been received from Capt. Curry to the 4th inst. They expected in a week to fix the new pitwork in San Thomas's engine-shaft. The eastern stopes of the Tanteo winze are worth 2½ tons of lead per fm. The 45, east of Shaw's, 3 tons. The tribute department is doing well, there being 18 contracts, at an average tribute of 35s. per ton. The raisings for Sept. are 213 tons; the estimate for Oct. 200 tons. Lead ore weighed in to 4th Oct., 41 tons 12 cwts.: total in stock, 190 tons 9 cwts. Pig-lead smelted, 25 tons 7 cwts.: total in stock, 447 tons.

The Imperial Brazilian advices are to the 13th Sept. The produce from Bananal from the 28th July to the 27th Aug. was 1 lb. 6 ozs. 12 dwts.; and from Gongo Soco, 5 lbs. 11 ozs. 1 dwt.: total, 7 lbs. 5 ozs. 2 dwts.

The National Brazilian advices are to the 26th of August. The report (which we give in full elsewhere) is of an improved nature, and the next advices are likely to show a much more satisfactory result than for some time past, according to present symptoms. The stopes particularly may be looked to as certain to increase the produce of gold. Free labourers seem to be in request. The yield up to 26th Aug. was—Cocaes Mks. 14 3 5 46; Cuiaba, Mks. 4 0 5 13: total, Mks. 18 4 2 59.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company has received advices to the 10th Sept. In sinking Taylor's shaft they have intercepted a slide, which hove the lode north; it is this that has kept up the water for some time complained of. The 22 west is driving, and will shortly be under the orey ground they had in the level above; they have met with several rich branches of yellow ore as they progress. The cargo, per *Lion*, being complete, the 22 stopes are suspended for the present. No lode or branch in Taylor's shaft, and they are driving the 22 to unwater it.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company's advices are up to the 28th Aug. The produce for July is 25,956 oits. (less duty 5 per cent., 1298 oits.) = 24,668 oits., at 7s. 8d., 9456*l.* 1s. 4d.; cost for July, Rs. 45,689 576, at 29d., 5520*l.* 16s. 6d.: leaving 3935*l.* 4s. 10d. profit. The produce for 20 days in Aug. being 15,107 oits., augurs a poor yield for that month. Water has become scarce for driving the stamps. A dam and launders were constructing, to bring home a large supply of water from the new Garden water-course to the arrastres and amalgamation-house. The supply of stone continues plentiful, but of an indifferent quality.

The Worthing Mining Company received last night long and important dispatches up to the 8th July, particulars of which we shall give in our next. We may mention, however, that no reference is made to the gold discoveries in New South Wales having attracted the mining population of South Australia. It does not appear that there has been any impediment to the regular progress of their operations, which continue satisfactory. Owing to the illness of one of the smiths, and the bad weather, the steam-engine had not been set to work, but it was fully expected to be in operation during the month of July.

During the week the newspapers have given considerable attention to the proposed mining operations in California, and the *Daily News* having made a reference to the Ave Maria Gold Quartz Mining Association, which implied a doubt of the existence of a lease, the lessee produced the lease duly signed by Colonel Frémont, together with an accurate and attested description of the locality of the mine, which is 200 yards square in extent, woodland and river frontage, as well as proving that the prospectus of the association was issued before that of the projected registered company; and we are authorised in stating that any scripholder in the Ave Maria Association may be convinced of the genuineness and stability of this enterprise on application at the offices. We learn also that the shares are being rapidly taken up.

The quantity of gold produced in Russia has prodigiously increased. Computing 113 grains to the pound sterling, the quantity, in 1823, was 3510 lbs. troy, equal to 178,958*l.*; in 1838 it had risen to 19,699 lbs. troy, being 1,004,120*l.*; in 1848 to 77,608 lbs. troy, 3,626,285*l.*; and in 1849 the produce was 71,711 lbs. troy, 3,380,721*l.*—of which the Oural mountains produced about one-fourth, and Siberia the remaining three-fourths.

From Christiana, we learn that the works on the railroad from thence to Lake Miosen are progressing; a surgeon, chaplain, and police officers, are appointed. In consequence of the lateness of the season, from 40 to 50 men only are employed, but the contractors, Messrs. Peto and Brassey, intend, as soon as the thaw takes place in the spring, to augment the number; it is estimated that about 2000 labourers will be required. The Storthing has passed a law, admitting Jews to the same rights and privileges as other foreigners; previously they were excluded, the Government fearing they would obtain and export the silver from the mines of Kongsberg.

Mr. R. Stephenson's staff of engineers for the Egyptian Railway arrived at Alexandria on the 5th inst. Mr. Borthwick is to be superintending engineer, Mr. H. Rouse resident engineer at Alexandria, and Mr. H. Swinburne resident engineer at Cairo, and 12 others are to be spread over the line between the two towns. They were to proceed to Cairo on the 10th, to present themselves to the Viceroy, and will commence operations forthwith.

M. Skram, the director of the Danish Railway, has returned to Denmark, from England, with proposals from Messrs. Fox and Henderson, who offer to advance the sum of 50,000*l.* for the construction of the Schleswig Railway. Messrs. Fox and Henderson demand a Government guarantee for 4½ per cent. annual interest, and the repayment of the capital within 20 years.

We learn that the yield of the coal mines at Singapore was rapidly increasing

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 23, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN—conducted by Mr. MITCHELL, F.C.S., author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," &c.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform the Mining and Manufacturing Public, and Bullion and Metal Brokers generally, that he continues to conduct ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, and FURNACE and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.—ADVICE to PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS on all MATTERS involving a knowledge of Chemistry.
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New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

R. J. Maryon, York-road, Surrey, for improvements in obtaining and applying motive power, and in signalizing.

R. A. Brooman, of the firm of J. C. Robertson and Co., Fleet-street, for certain improvements in the preparation and treatment of fibrous and membraneous materials, both in the raw and manufactured state, whereby they are rendered more durable, are contracted or expanded, are cleaned, and are more capable of resisting decomposition and of receiving and retaining colours.

H. Sommelet, Paris, for certain improvements in the manufacture of scissors.

T. Lightfoot, Jarrow paper-mills, South Shields, Durham, for improvements in machinery applicable to the manufacture of paper.

T. H. Fromings, of the firm of Lomas, Fromings, and Co., of Sheffield, York, for improvements in forge hammers.

M. Gibson, Wellington-terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for improvements in machinery for pulverising and preparing land.

W. Onions, Southwark, Surrey, for improvements in the manufacture of nuts and bolts, also of steps, bearings, axles, and bushes, also of mills and dies for engravers, also of bells, lathe, and other spindles, also of weft forks, shuttle tongues and lifts for looms, also parts of agricultural implements, chains, roller guides, and throstle bars, by the application of materials not hitherto used for such purposes.

T. Perry, Tower-street, Leicester, improvements in the manufacture of looped fabrics.

R. Dover, New-street, Spring-gardens, Westminster, for improvements in treating sewage or obtaining products therefrom, and combining such products with other matters.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

J. Whitehead, Midland Junction Foundry, Leeds, faller.—J. Tylor and Sons, Newgate-street, moderator lamp.—J. J. Pelle, Whitehaven, screw-jack.—Miller and Sons, Piccadilly, parts of a signal-lamp for railways.—J. Chesterman, Sheffield, double expanding and contracting spanner.—Chadburn, Brothers, Sheffield, barometer tube.—E. Rose, Manchester, double-acting safety-valve.—J. Symonds (Circus), Minories, gold-washing machine.—Cartwright and Hirons, Birmingham, cruet-stand.—H. Batchelor, Kennington, candle shield.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 116; sold, 60.
WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 149; sold, 61.
FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 124; sold, 68.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

FRIDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13 6—Buddle's West Hartley 14—Carr's Hartley 14—Hasting's Hartley 14—Holywell 13 6—North Percy Hartley 13 6—Newcastle Hartley 14—Ravensworth West Hartley 14—Tanfield Moor 13 6—Tanfield Moor Bute's 13 3—Townley 14—West Hartley 14 6—Wylam 15—Wall's-End Clark 14—Gosforth 15 3—Harton 15 3—Hilda 14 9—Morrison 15 3—Eden Main 15 6—Lambton Primrose 16—Bell 15 9—Belmont 15 9—Braddyll 16—Hetton 16 6—Stewart's 16 6—Denison 15—Heugh Hall 15 6—Kelloe 15 9—South Kelloe 15 6—Whitworth 14 3—Adelaide Tees 15 9—Brown's Deanery 15 6—Maclean's Tees 14 6—Hartley 14—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff, 20 6.—Ships at market, 124; sold, 68.

PRICES OF MATERIALS,

As Charged at Stray Park Mines in the following months:—

DESCRIPTION.		JULY	AUGUST.
Coal, carriage included	*per ton*	13s 6d	13s 6d
Timber, balk	*per foot*	0 8½	—
„ pine		—	1 1
„ birch		—	1 8
Iron, hoop	*per cwt.*	9 6	9 0
Lead, white and red		—	25 0
Nails, patent, 3½-inch		16 6	—
„ „ 4½-inch		16 0	—
„ „ 5-inch		15 6	—
Rope		34 0	—
Hemp	*per lb.*	0 4	—
Yarn		0 4½	—
Tallow	*per cwt.*	40 0	—
Oil, olive	*per gall.*	4 6	—
Candles	*per doz.*	4 6	—
„ London		—	4 8
Powder	*per 100. lbs*	33 0	—
Safety fuse	*per coil*	0 3	—

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 90 TONS FOXDALE LEAD ORE.

Bidders. *Douglas, Isle of Man, Oct. 9.*	*Amount Bid.*
Newton, Keates, and Co. (purchasers)	£10 19 6
Mather and Co.	10 11 0
John P. Eyton	10 13 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	10 14 6
Thomas Somers	9 9 6
Tamar Smelting Company	8 0 0
Pontifex and Wood	8 9 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	10 0 0
W. J. Cookson and Co.	10 5 0

Sold at Truro, on the 9th October.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Nancekuke	33	£14 5 6	R. Michell & Son.
ditto	6	38 5 0	Tamar Company.
ditto	2	11 10 0	Sims & Co.

Sold at Liskeard, on the 11th October.

Wheal Mary Ann	65	£20 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	54	6 7 6	R. Michell & Son.

Sold on the Mine.

Driggith	18	£11 12 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
East Wheal Rose	70	13 7 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	52	13 7 0	ditto
ditto	21	11 18 6	ditto
ditto	20	14 17 0	ditto
ditto	14	12 3 6	ditto
ditto	8	14 0 0	Sims & Co.
Bwlch Consols	40	12 13 6	Thomas Somers.
East Logylas	55	10 15 6	Panther Company.
ditto	55	10 16 6	ditto
Wheal Trelawny	89	19 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Allt-y-Crib	35	10 7 6	Sims & Co.
Wheal Golden	40	11 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Strontian	50	10 1 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last, the 16th October.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria, 1639—West Caradon 416—Mark Valley 312—Wheal Friendship 207—Phœnix Mines 193—Holmbush 186—Fowey Consols 175—Bedford United Mines 141—Hingston Downs 100—West Wheal Jewel 52—Callington Kelly Bray 47—Wheal Busy 37—Grambler and St. Aubyn 17—Wheal Gorland 15—Paull's Ore 5—Respryn 4.—Total, 3546 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels—United Mines 877—Par Consols 279—South Caradon 268—Wheal Comfort 251—South Tolgus 235—Tresavean 230—Treleigh Consols 111—Richards's Ore 20 = 2271 tons.

At SWANSEA, for Sale October 21.—Berehaven, 600—Cobre, 450—Burra Burra, 187—Knockmahon, 158—Dudley Slag, 137—Havannah, 70—New Zealand, 43—Maryport, 9—Total, 1654 tons (21-cwts.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DEVON GREAT BURRA BURRA MINE.—In reference to the report of this mine (now called Wheal Surprise), which appeared in our last Journal, we are requested to state that Mr. Hopkins only saw the gossan at Tavistock; he has not yet inspected the mine, but intends doing so on an early opportunity.

We are much obliged for the communication from Manchester, on the subject of Accidents in Mines, which shall have early attention.

Mr. Lake's series of papers, on the History and Manufacture of Gunpowder, commenced in the Journal of the 6th of April, 1850.

"T. L." (Birmingham).—Messrs. Goodhall and Reeves were the purchasers of the Modum Cobalt Works; we believe at present they are prosecuting the workings.

"Miner" (Camborne).—Celestine is a combination of sulphuric acid and strontia: it occurs of different colours, sometimes white, grey, yellow, or reddish, or a delicate blue—whence its name. Magnificent groups of this substance are often found in the sulphur mines of Sicily.

"R. T." (Penrith).—A report of the meeting called by the directors of the Anglo-Californian Company appeared in our Journal of the 13th Sept. We do not know if Mr. Luke Williams at present holds any interest in the association: this, no doubt, could be ascertained by applying to the secretary of the company.

SIR,—May I ask if some correspondent of your Journal will oblige by informing me the most advantageous position for fixing the cranks of two beam-engines—a high pressure and a condensing—the latter working from the steam of the former: whether one crank should be at right angles to the other (a receiver being placed between the two engines), or whether one should have only a very trifling lead of the other (thus dispensing with the receiver), the engines being coupled together on to the same crank shaft, and having their cylinders only a few feet distant the one from the other. Much admiring the excellent spirit in which answers are given to correspondents in your Journal, I take the liberty of writing the above, thinking I may be favoured with some information on the subject.—A MANUFACTURER: *Birmingham, Oct.* 15.

APPARATUS FOR OBTAINING PURE FROM SALT WATER.—About seven or eight months since, Messrs. Briand and Fell secured a patent for an apparatus for this purpose, but having discovered some important improvements, which greatly increased the efficiency and added to the economy of the first apparatus, a *supercedias* was entered, and a caveat for a new patent. This will be specified in six or eight weeks, when we shall be able to lay a description before our readers. A considerable sum has already been expended to prove the practicability of the plan, and the patentees are satisfied that they have produced a most efficient machine for the purpose, and one which will produce pure water at sea in unlimited quantities, and with most satisfactory economy.

"A Young Collier" (Dudley).—Our youthful correspondent is pursuing a wise and prudent plan, which, if perseveringly followed up for a few years, will, probably, raise him to the highest eminence in the profession; let him follow the example of the late George Stephenson, and others, who commenced their career in the lowest grades, but attained to fortune and honour. There is a very general want of knowledge of the right sort among practical men in the coal districts, and they are too much wedded to methods or plans of working carried on in the locality in which they have been brought up. Let him avoid entertaining any strong prejudice in favour of one plan or another, but fairly investigate the good points of each. He should obtain, and carefully read, the reports on gases and explosions in collieries, by De la Beche, Lyon Playfair, and Warington Smyth, 1847; the report on the the explosion at Darley Main Colliery, by Messrs. Tremenheere and Smyth, 1849; the report of the evidence in the House of Commons, 1835; Report of the South Shields Committee, 1843; the reports of Messrs. Blackwell and Phillips, on Ventilation, 1850; and the four annual reports of Mr. Tremenheere, on the state of the Colliery Districts. The best works as treatises are Dunn's "Winning and Working of Collieries," and Hedley's "Practical Treatise on Coal Mines."

A correspondent writes—"However disinterested you may conceive Mr. Ennor to be, it cannot be overlooked that his reports on particular mines are gratuitous and uncalled for, and characterised by a spirit which looks very like revenge for some supposed neglect. As an old correspondent, and one who values—nay, prizes—highly the *Mining Journal*, and desirous to see it obtain even a larger circulation and more extended usefulness, I think it due to yourself, and the mining interest generally, to state that the publication of such correspondence is, to my certain knowledge, damaging to yourself, and affects prejudically the mining interest. These remarks do not apply to communications from Mr. Ennor, such as that in last Saturday's Journal, in which, I am bound to admit, he displays considerable practical knowledge, and which I hope to find he will follow up, as they are of considerable general interest."

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—Sir: Your columns being always open to fair inquiries, may I beg to be informed how it is that the shares of this company are never to be had in the public market, like the shares of other mining companies? I hear from private sources that they are progressing well at the works; but the directors are, it seems, no ways anxious to gratify their friends, or the public, with more particulars than they can help. A company, apparently so prosperous, should have nothing to fear from publicity—rather, be held up as an example of what is to be done by mining in Ireland.—MIDAS.

In consequence of our notice of Mr. Watson's new ventilator, several inquiries were made of the inventor, among others by Mr. J. C. Green, who can receive the information he requires by again applying to Mr. Watson. We are glad also to find that the subject attracted the attention of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, who have awarded a silver medal for the invention.

A long article on the iron mines of Nova Scotia appeared in our Journal on the 13th April, 1850.

"A Subscriber."—The purser can sue for non-payment of calls in the County Court; if he can prove he has had to advance the amount for the purposes of the mine. A merchant for supplies can do the same, upon proving him a shareholder; the merchant has his remedy also in the Vice-Warden's Court, so has the purser; the latter, on proving his case, would, in case of non-payment, get a decree for the sale of the shares, and sue the party for the deficiency, if any.

Professor Hann, of King's College, has in the press a work on coal mines, embodying the evidence which he gave before the Select Committee of the House of Lords. He intends to publish it at such a price that every working miner may have a copy.

"B." (Cambridge).—On application to Mr. R. Symons, Truro, he will forward a copy of any of his mining maps. We are not aware that any agents have been appointed.

"A Subscriber" is informed that "West Alfred quarterly meeting," in our last, would plainly signify "West Wheal Alfred;" and in the Journal of 27th Sept., page 466, West Alfred Consols bi-monthly meeting is correctly given, so that "he that runs may read." We know the locality of both as well as we do our road to Temple Bar. With regard to "Mining Appointments," any error in that list is owing to the constant alterations making, of which parties fail to apprise us. We suspect he alludes to the above mines, which are among those that have made such alterations. Had our correspondent bestowed the same time his letter took to have forwarded us correct particulars, we should have been the more obliged. Our Share List weekly undergoes the ordeal of examination, not only of the Committee of the Mining Exchange, but several respectable brokers, two of whom introduced the mine named to the dividend list, promising to supply the necessary particulars. If some parties were as ready to furnish correct information as to make captious complaints, many errors would be avoided. We may say pretty generally to our contributors—"Gentlemen, the fault is with yourselves."

"A Constant Reader" (Hull) can ascertain what he requires by writing to any of the brokers whose addresses appear in our front page. Were we to publish such information, it would involve us in endless difficulties.

"Fair Play" (Aberystwith).—Enough has already been published to attract that attention to the undertaking which was desired. Any general information "Fair Play" may be enabled to forward, we shall be glad to receive.

"Enquirer" (Lincoln's Inn) can obtain plans and sections, with every other information, of the Trevool Mine, at the offices of Mr. Reynolds, 23, Threadneedle-street.

Mr. Matthew Francis having left London for Cardiganshire for a short time, any communications addressed to him, at Aberystwith, will meet immediate attention.

ERRATA.—Last week, in Mr. David Mushet's paper, "The German School of Geology," 2d line, for "us"—read "as;" 15th line from bottom of first column, for "the practical engineer"—read "no practical engineer."

The letter on Hydro-Carbon Fire shall appear in our next, the great length of our Mining Correspondence compelling its postponement.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

The Theory of Mineral Veins,

BY EVAN HOPKINS, ESQ., C.E., F.G.S.

We have pleasure in announcing, that the chapter on this important subject, as newly written for the second edition of Mr. Hopkins's work on "Terrestial Magnetism," will appear, as a series of papers, in the MINING JOURNAL, with the necessary illustrations.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

We have to congratulate the shareholders in our copper mines upon the advance that has recently taken place in the price of copper sheets, sheathing, and bolts, from 9½d. to 10d. per lb.; in tough cake from 84*l.* to 88*l.* 10s. per ton, and tile from 83*l.* to 87*l.* 10s. per ton; and we express our hope that this necessary advance may be permanently maintained. The fluctuations down and up of this small difference has been unfortunately too frequent during the last three and a half years, alike injurious to the miner and smelter: for we are of opinion that the latter might have held the scales of Justice in their own hands, to the mutual advantage of both interests, and established a firmer and more certain price both between the producer and consumer, with equal profit to themselves. Such being our unbiassed opinion, we hail with satisfaction the present step in advance, and we hope to see the mining community benefit proportionately with the smelters, for the advantage on the side of the producers will enable them to encourage the tribuners, in which their families will participate. Many "old soldiers"—viz., pitches of 13s. 4d. and 15s. in 1*l.*—will now work and afford employment, which before would not pay; there will be more demand for labouring men, and less need of emigration, which, beneficial as it may prove in times of scarcity, causes that separation in families, that when it can be avoided by remunerative employ of the labouring population at home, is more consonant with their wishes and desires. In fact, it is inherent in the bosom of an Englishman at all times to love his home—his native isle; and the miners of Cornwall and Devon were never prone to seek a living distant from their own counties, until they were driven to seek employ elsewhere by the poverty of the mines, or they were tempted by exorbitant wages to roam they knew not where.

Notwithstanding the increased number of mines that have been put to work during the last three years, the sales of copper, tin, and lead exhibit a decrease during the last quarter; for instance, the returns for copper ore, sold from end of June, 1847, to 1851—say, the last five years—show a quarterly average of 37,723 tons, value 199,751*l.*; whereas the last quarter, ending Sept., was 36,457 tons, value 193,066*l.* only—leaving a deficiency of 1266 tons, and 6685*l.* in money: and taking the average of 1850 and 1851, the decrease is respectively 1691 tons of ore, and 9720*l.* in money upon the quarter, as will be found by the following particulars:—

	Tons.	*Produce.*	*Standard.*	*Amount.*
June 1846 to 1847	148,674	8 1-16	£103 12	£830,739 9 0
„ 1847 to 1848	155,616	8¼	97 7	825,080 2 6
„ 1848 to 1849	144,983	8¼	92 11	716,917 7 0
„ 1849 to 1850	150,890	7⅞	103 19	814,037 3 0
„ 1850 to 1851	154,299	7⅞	101 0	808,244 16 0
	754,462 tons for five years, amounting to			£3,995,018 3 0
The yearly average	150,892 „	„	„	799,003 12 6
Quarterly „	37,723 „	„	„	199,751 0 0

Since the expiration of the quarter two ticketings have been held, as follows:—

7492 tons of ore, making 544 tons 17 cwts. fine copper, realised .. £35,596 13 6

The corresponding sales of the year 1850 were—

7488 tons of ore, making 568 tons 5 cwts. fine copper, realised .. £37,958 15 6

Deficiency ..... £ 2,362 2 0

The glorious career of the GREAT EXHIBITION is now at an end,—its labours have fairly terminated; and before the Royal Commission had well left the building the work of removal and demolition commenced. The most magnificent sight of industrial labour that this or any other generation has seen, is closed for ever, and the matchless works of art and nature, which constituted the glories of the scene, in a few days will be dispersed and scattered in all directions. The Exhibition of 1851 now belongs to history; and we will hope, though not present, that her past will have a beneficial effect on the future.

The reports of the juries are in course of publication, as to the relative merit of the inventions or exhibitions which have received the award; and the diffusion of knowledge thus disseminated cannot but be of the greatest practical utility. The ablest men of all nations have sat on these juries, and the result of their labours cannot but fail to be excessively valuable to those who may find it necessary or desirable to avail themselves of the reports. To be of assistance to the artisan, however, they must be produced at such a cheap rate as will enable him to purchase them as a work of reference in his trade, and a memorial of a collection which has never been equalled, and, in all probability, will never be surpassed.

Our miners from Cornwall and Devon, who visited the metropolis, have seen, not only the mineralogical products and models of machinery used in all parts of the United Kingdom, but the mineral wealth of our own colonies and foreign states has been displayed to their view; those from other parts of the kingdom and the world have had the same advantages as these; all has been concentrated in one spot, so that miner or mechanic could at once see and compare the different modes and models, read as he run, and return, we are convinced, from his visit to the palace a wiser if not a better man; a day in Hyde Park was of more practical utility than poring over dry works for a month. A list of those who have received the awards in the mining, metallurgical, and mechanical departments, is annexed. In it we are happy to find several of our correspondents, whose names are well known to our readers. In the mineralogical section it will be seen that council medals were awarded as follows:—United Kingdom, 2; France, 2; Austria, 1; Prussia, 2. The prize medal—United Kingdom, 27; France, 10; Belgium, 10; Prussia, 8; Austria, 7; United States, 4; Russia, 3; Canada, 2; Sweden and Norway, 2; Tuscany, 2; and one each to Spain, India, Bavaria, South Australia, Nassau, Nova Scotia, and Duchy of Hesse. In the mechanical section the council medal was awarded to the United Kingdom, 4; Belgium, 1; France, 1. The prize medal to United Kingdom, 52; France, 8; and one each to Holland, Canada, Prussia, Austria, and Belgium.

The proportion here will be seen to be much in our favour, but it must be borne in mind that the greatest number of exhibitors were British. The foreigners have shown they possess great abilities; in some cases they have surpassed us in elegance and design, but the preponderance, we are inclined to believe, is in favour of the British artisan. This is certain, all seem to have exerted themselves to the utmost; the consequence has been, a successful career, with a glorious and harmonious conclusion, millions having been congregated together without the slightest disorder. Union has been truly proved strength: let us trust that the good example set by the multitude at the Crystal Palace will convince sceptics that a large concourse of people can be gathered together for other purposes than mischief, and that peace and good-will is best learned by teaching man to know and appreciate his brother worm.

MINING AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

THE COUNCIL MEDAL.

Bérard and Co., France, process for washing and purifying coals
Breckedon, W., United Kingdom, Cumberland lead, condenser and blocks
Estivant Brothers, France, brass of superior quality
Guttler, W., Prussia, treatment of arsenical ores, and the extraction of gold from them
Kleist, Baron von, Austria, iron of superior quality and manufacture
Krupp, Fried, Prussia, cast-steel of superior quality
Pattinson, H. L., United Kingdom, process for treating lead ores, and separating silver from lead

THE PRIZE MEDAL.

Abercarne and Gwythen Collieries Company, United Kingdom, process for blasting, &c.
Adirondac Manufacturing Company, New York, United States, steel and iron
Amand, Joseph, Belgium, quality of iron
Archibald, C. D., Nova Scotia, cast-iron
Bagnall and Jesson, United Kingdom, section sample of coal from South Staffordshire [thick seam
Bagnall, J., and Sons, United Kingdom, rod-iron
Baudry, A. T., France, quality of steel
Bickford, Smith, and Davey, United Kingdom, safety fuse
Bird, W. and Co., United Kingdom, collection illustrating the iron trade
Blackwell, S, United Kingdom, collection of iron ores, with descriptive catalogues
Bowling Iron Company, the (Bradford), United Kingdom, quality of iron
Buccleuch, the Duke of, United Kingdom, apparatus for condensing the fumes of lead [works
Byers, J., United Kingdom, the manufacture of lead
Chaudoir, C. and H., Belgium, brass and brass tubes
Cocker, Samuel, and Son (Sheffield), United Kingdom, quality of steel
Colin, J. R., France, polished granite and serpentine
Delloye-Matthieu, C., Belgium, iron, sheet-iron, and steel
Demidoff, Messrs., Russia, iron and copper
Derville and Co., France, marbles from the Pyrenees
Deyeux, —, France, crucibles
East India Company, the Hon., Wootz steel and manufacture
Ebbw Vale Company, the, United Kingdom, collection of manufactured iron, models, &c.
Egger, Ferdinand, Count von, Austria, iron and steel
Forrier, Hon. J., Canada, quality of iron
Fischer, Anton, Austria, steel and iron, iron wire
Gallicher and Co., France, quality of iron (known as Berry iron)
Gandillot and Co., France, iron tubes
Glenanth Brothers, Bavaria, iron and steel
Graham & Hallett, South Australia, specimens of copper from the mines of Burra Burra
Greaves, J. W., United Kingdom, specimens of slates, &c., from Festiniog
Groult and Co., France, copper tubes, &c.
Gueuvin Bessines and Co., France, millstones
Hird, Dawson, and Hardy (Low Moor Company), United Kingdom, quality of iron
Huth and Co., Prussia, steel
Johnson, Cammel, and Co., United Kingdom, quality of steel
Johnson and Matthey, United Kingdom, metallurgic collection
Jonghans and Venator, Duchy of Hesse, geological maps
Konigshutte, Royal Iron Foundry at, Prussia, cadmium
Kongsberg Silver Works, Sweden and Norway, illustrative silver ores
Landau, S., Prussia, lava millstones of Andernach
Lehrkind, Falkenroth, and Co., Prussia, steel
Leonese Asturian Company, Spain, iron and steel
M'Donald, Major C., United Kingdom, collection of turquoises
Malapane, the Royal Iron Foundry at, Prussia, zinc
Mansfield, the combined mining works of, Prussia, copper and copper smelting
Mêlu, J. M. F., France, apparatus for raising miners and materials
Meinig, C., United Kingdom collection of grindstones, hones, &c.
Mills, R., United Kingdom, plan for opening and closing doors in mines
Moncheur, F. and A., Belgium, quality of iron
Montreal Mining Company, Canada, copper manufacture
Morris, Jones, and Co., United States, plate iron
Motala Iron and Engine Works, Sweden and Norway, quality of iron
Mueseler, M. L., Belgium, safety lamps [lurgy of Nassau
Nassau, Government Engineers of Mines of, collection of mineral produce and metal-
Naylor, Vickers, and Co., United Kingdom, quality of steel
Neuhaus and Blosch, Switzerland, fire iron wire [smelting process, &c.
New Jersey Exploring Mining Company, United States, zinc ores, iron (Franklinite) ores,
Northumberland and Durham Coal Trade, United Kingdom, collection exhibited
Nouvelle-Montagne Zinc Mining Company, the, Belgium, zinc smelting and manufacture
Orban, J. M., and Son, Belgium, sheet-iron
Oxland, R., United Kingdom, the separation of wolfram and tin
Pommeroeul Smelting Company, the, Belgium, quality of iron
Ponomareff, Madame (Iron-Works of Khamonnitsky), Russia, sheet and other iron
Poulet, J. F., France, spun lead
Remacle and Perard, Belgium, sheet-iron
Rochatz, C., and Co., Prussia, zinc and its preparations
Ruffer and Co., Prussia, zinc and zinc plates
Russia, Imperial Manufactures of, Russia, iron and copper
Schwarzenberg, Prince, Austria, iron and steel
Selby and Johns, United Kingdom, iron tubes and enamelled iron
Sopwith, T., United Kingdom, illustration of lead manufacture, &c.
St. Hubert, Ed. de, Belgium, millstones
Stolberg, Eschweiler Mining Company in, Prussia, lead and zinc
Topper, Andreas, Austria, sheet and bar-iron
Trenton Iron Company, United States, iron of fine quality, ores, &c.
Turton and Sons, United Kingdom, quality of steel
Tuscany, Royal Mines of, Tuscany, illustrative mineral and metallurgic series
Tuscany, Royal Technological Institute of, Tuscany, mercury ores
Welsh Slate Company, the, United Kingdom, slate from Festiniog
Wilkins and Wentherly, United Kingdom, fine iron wire
Wollersdorff Tin-plate Works, Austria, sheet iron for tin plates
Vienna, Depôt of Imperial Mines at, Austria, iron and steel (cast), and cinnabar
Zois, Widow, Carl, Austria, quality of iron and steel

MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE, RAILWAY AND MARINE MECHANISM.

THE COUNCIL MEDAL.

Appold, J. G., United Kingdom, a centrifugal pump, with curved vanes
Cockerill, J., Belgium, pair of 140-horse power vibrating cylinder-engines for river navigation; a locomotive engine; and oscillating cylinder 3-horse power land engine; tubular boiler; a vertical cylinder 16-horse power land engine. (The award is made for the whole).
Crampton, T. R., United Kingdom, two passenger locomotive engines
Dunn, T., United Kingdom, a railway traversing frame
Fromont and Son, France, a double turbine
Penn, John, and Son, United Kingdom, two pair of compact marine engines, of light construction, for small vessels

THE PRIZE MEDAL.

Adams, W. B., United Kingdom, light locomotive engine and double railway carriage
Armstrong, W. G., United Kingdom, hydraulic crane
Atherton, Charles, United Kingdom, for the application of an eccentric to working expansion valves
Baines, W., United Kingdom, railway switches and chairs
Bank Quay Foundry Company, Warrington, United Kingdom, great hydraulic press
Barlow, W. H., United Kingdom, wrought-iron permanent way.
Beecroft, Butler, and Co., United Kingdom, railway wheels and axles.
Béranger, J., and Co., France, weighing machines
Cheavin, S., United Kingdom, filtering pump
Clair, P., France, a dynanometer and indicator, and a model in section of a locomotive
Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., United Kingdom, an 8-horse power vertical oscillating cylinder engine
Colling, C. and Co., United Kingdom, a 5-horse power direct action steam-engine
Crosskill, W., United Kingdom, oscillating cylinder direct action steam engine
Cwm Avon Iron Company, United Kingdom, railway bars
Davies, J. and G., United Kingdom, a patent revolving elliptic steam-engine, with an ingenious governor, equilibrium valves, and feed valves
Davidson, J. and Co., United Kingdom, scales and weighing machines
Day and Millward, United Kingdom, weighing machines
De Bergue, C., United Kingdom, railway buffers
Derwent Iron Company, United Kingdom, large plates of rolled iron for sway beams of engines and shipbuilding purposes, and a railway bar 66 feet long
Ebbw Vale Company, United Kingdom, railway bars
Edwards, T., United Kingdom, 5-horse power direct-action steam-engine
Enfer, E., France, a blowing machine
England, G. and Co., United Kingdom, tank locomotive engine, traversing screw jack
Enthoven, K. L., Netherlands, iron crane for lifting and weighing
Flaud, H. P., France, 5-horse power vertical cylinder direct acting high pressure engine, for working at high velocities with high pressure steam
Fourdrinier, E. N., United Kingdom, safety cage for mines
Fox, Henderson, and Co., United Kingdom, derrick crane
Great Western Railway Company, Swindon, United Kingdom, passenger engine
Haddan, J. C., United Kingdom, papier maché carriage
Hawthorn, R. and W., United Kingdom, locomotive passenger engine
Henson, H. H., United Kingdom, railway goods waggon
Hosking, E., United Kingdom, treble-beat pump valve
Jackson, P. R., United Kingdom, railway tyres, hydraulic press
James and Co., United Kingdom, weighing crane
Kitson, Thompson, and Hewitson, United Kingdom, locomotive tank engine
Lee, J., United Kingdom, wheels, axles, and railway breakes
Letestu, —, France, fire-engine
Lloyd, G., United Kingdom, blowing machine
Mauzaize, J. N., France, friction clutch
Merryweather, M., United Kingdom, fire engine
M'Connel, J. E., United Kingdom, corrugated iron railway carriage
M'Nicholl and Vernon, United Kingdom, steam traversing crane
Mersey Iron Company, United Kingdom, patent rolled iron for ship-building
Nasmyth, J., United Kingdom, 4-horse power direct acting engine
Parent, —, France, scales
Patent Shaft and Axletree Company, United Kingdom, railway carriage and other axles
Perry, G. and Brothers, Canada fire-engine
Piepenstock and Co., Prussia, disc wheels and hollow axles
Pooley, H. and Son, United Kingdom, weighing machines
Pope, W. and Son, United Kingdom, 4-horse power oscillating cylinder direct-acting steam-engine
Pouyer, Quertier Fils, France, apparatus by which any number of movers may be connected or disconnected at pleasure
Ransomes and May, United Kingdom, water-crane, patent compressed trenails, and wedges for railways
Schmid, H. D., Austria, weighing machine, parabolic governor for a steam-engine
Shand and Mason, United Kingdom, fire-engine
Siemens, C. W., United Kingdom, chronometric governor
Simpson and Shipton, United Kingdom, 10-horse power reciprocating engine
Smith, F. P., United Kingdom, a series of screw models, showing the progress of screw propulsion
Société Anonyme des Hauts Fourneaux, Usines et Charbonnages de Marcinelle et Couillet, Belgium, mine ventilator
Spencer, J., and Son, United Kingdom, Bailey's patent volute springs
Thorneycroft, G. B., and Co., United Kingdom, railway wheels and axles
Thornton and Sons, United Kingdom, hydraulic lifting jack
Watt, James, & Co., United Kingdom, pair of horizontal cylinder steam-engines for screw
Williams, C. C., United Kingdom, railway carriage [propellers
Wordsell, G., and Co., United Kingdom, railway axle, wheel tyre, and axle-box
Young, C., & Co., United Kingdom, simultaneously acting gates for railway crossings

Mr. J. D. Morries Stirling has had a prize medal awarded him for his alloy bell, for cheapness. Mr. Stirling's bell was particularly admired for its beauty of sound.

In England, when an affair of business is concluded, the balance-sheet is scanned to see what kind of story it tells. The balance-sheet of the Crystal Palace offers some curious particulars:—Altogether more than half a million of money has been received by the Exhibition authorities—the exact sum being 505,107*l.* 5s. 7d. This amount includes some very curious items. More than 400*l.* were paid for the use of the washing places, and no less than 2427*l.* on account of other essential conveniences attached to the building. The small fee exacted for taking care of sticks and umbrellas produced 831*l.* 3s. 3d.; the royalty taken upon the 1s. catalogues turned 3200*l.* into the Exhibition exchequer; whilst a still larger sum, 5500*l.*, resulted from the sale of the privilege to feed the visitors with buns, pound cakes, ices, ginger beer, and the other dainties of the refreshment counters. Of the money received at the doors, 275,000*l.* was in silver, and 81,000*l.* in gold. The weight of the silver coin so taken (at the rate of 28 lbs. per 100*l.*) would be 35 tons, and its bulk 900 cubic feet! The rapid flow of the coin into the hands of the money-takers prevented all examination of each piece as it was received, and 90*l.* of bad silver was taken, but only one piece of bad gold, and that was a half-sovereign. The half-crown was the most usual bad coin, but a much more noticeable fact is, that *nearly all the bad money was taken on the halfcrown and five-shilling days.* The cash was received by 18 money-takers: on the very heavy days six extra ones being employed during the busiest hours. From them it was gathered by three or four money porters, who carried it to four collectors, charged with the task of counting it. From them it went to two tellers, who verified the sum, and handed it to the final custody of the chief financial officer, Mr. F. G. Carpenter, who locked each day's amount in his peculiar iron chests in the building till next morning, when in boxes, each holding 600*l.*, it was borne off in a hackney cab in charge of a Bank of England clerk and a Bank porter. In Paris, a company of dragoons at the least would be called out to guard such a treasure. The first shilling day produced the smallest daily amount received, which was 920*l.* 2s.; the last shilling day but one afforded the largest daily taking, it being 5283*l.* 3s.—showing how the classes essentially *the people* increased their support of a display where so much might be admired and so much be learned.

The last week of all gave the heaviest receipts. They amounted to the sum of 29,794*l.* 11s. 6d. The lightest week was the first five shilling week, being 10,298*l.* 9s.; the next lightest week being the first shilling week, when the sum of 11,128*l.* 5s. was taken. This money was received in all forms, ranging between farthings and ten-pound notes. Contrary to the notices exhibited, change *was* given. Occasionally foreigners gave Napoleons, and these coins being mistaken for sovereigns, they received nineteen shillings out, and liberty of admission into the bargain. The monies of America, Hamburg, Germany,

and France, were often tendered and taken. The total number of visitors from the 1st of May to the 11th of October was 6,063,986. At one time, on Tuesday week, there were no less than 92,000 persons in the building, the largest number (so far as is known) ever congregated under one roof. On the same day the total number of visitors reached the enormous total of 109,915. On one occasion no less than 28,853 persons entered the doors in a single hour.

Let us, however, give a tabular summary of the money taken: what may be called the daily receipts were as follows:—

Season tickets	£ 67,610	14	0
Receipts at doors	356,808	1	0
Retiring rooms	2,127	19	9½
Washing places	440	11	11½
Taking charge of umbrellas, &c.	831	3	3
Profits from medals struck in building	881	16	10
The other receipts were—	£429,000	6	10
Subscriptions	67,399	3	10
Catalogue contract	3,200	0	0
Refreshment contract	5,500	0	0
Sale of weather charts	7	14	11
Grand total	£505,107	5	7

The liabilities incurred, so far as they have been at present ascertained, are:

To Messrs. Fox and Henderson for the building	£79,800	0	0
To Messrs. Munday for rescinding of contract	5,000	0	0
Extra galleries, counters, and fittings	35,000	0	0
Management, including printing, &c., up to May 1	20,943	0	0
Police force	10,000	0	0
Prize fund	20,000	0	0
Management during the Exhibition	—		
Total	£170,743	0	0

LIGHT FOR ILLUMINATION OBTAINED FROM THE BURNING OF HYDROGEN.

We have had an opportunity of seeing the successful application of M. Gillard's patent in the extensive silver-plate works of Messrs. Christofel, in Paris. It is well known that M. Gillard claims the production of a useful light and great heat from the combustion of hydrogen in contact with a coil of platinum wire, the hydrogen being produced by the decomposition of water. The apparatus employed is very simple, and consists essentially of one or more cylinders of iron arranged horizontally in a furnace similar in all respects to the usual arrangement for the production of coal gas. The retorts are charged with wood charcoal reduced to small fragments of uniform size, and heated to an intense degree. Through each of the retorts steam is conducted in a tube pierced with numerous very minute holes, so disposed as to distribute the steam in an uniform and very gradual manner over the heated coal. The boiler for the production of the steam is conveniently situated in the same furnace employed for heating the retorts. Decomposition of water ensues of course, accompanied with the production of carbonic acid (CO^2) carbonic oxide (CO) in small quantity, of free hydrogen and a limited quantity of light carburetted hydrogen gas (C^2H). The mixture of these gases is conducted through a lime purifier to remove carbonic acid, and without farther washing or purification, the product is ready for use. Consisting almost wholly of hydrogen gas, the flame of its combustion is of course very feebly luminous; to obviate this difficulty it is burned in contact with a cage or net work of platinum wire gauze surrounding an ordinary argand burner, protected by a glass chimney. This simple contrivance (so well known in the lecture-room) is perfectly successful, and the light given out from gas lamps of this construction is extremely vivid and constant.

This invention claims the following advantages in practice:—1. The gas so produced is cheaper than any other mode of artificial light, costing, as is asserted by M. Gillard and sustained by the ample experience of M. Christolef, only about 1-16th the average cost of coal gas.—2. The gas has no unpleasant odour, being entirely free from the volatile hydrocarbons which are so peculiarly offensive in oil and coal gas.—3. The products of its combustion are almost solely water, so little carbonic acid resulting in the combustion, that practically it may be disregarded.—4. This mode of producing gas may be applied to any existing gas-works by a slight modification of the retorts, and without any essential change in other portions of the apparatus—the platinum cages being applied to the argand burners.—5. The cheapness of this mode enables us to apply it with great advantage as a fuel for cooking and for numerous purposes in the arts. For example, we saw in the establishment of M. Christolef the soldering of silver plate accomplished in a rapid and remarkably neat manner by a powerful jet of this gas, driven by a pneumatic apparatus. Its perfect manageableness, the ease with which an intense heat is applied locally and immediately when it is wanted, coupled with advantages of employing for such a purpose so powerful a deoxydising agent as hydrogen, render this mode of soldering preferable to any other, and peculiarly suited for the process of autogenous soldering.—6. The nuisances resulting from the presence of large coal gas-works in populous districts are entirely avoided by this mode, which is as free from objection as a steam-engine.—7. The arrangements are so simple and inexpensive, that every establishment where it is desired to employ light and heat, may erect its own apparatus, even in the most isolated situation, all the materials employed being everywhere accessible.

We have merely to add, that the result of M. Gillard's invention in one particular differs from the anticipation of chemists; that is, we should expect from the decomposition of water in this mode the production of carbonic oxide CO, carbonic acid CO^2, and light carburetted hydrogen C^2H, with a limited amount of free hydrogen. The result of his experience, however, seems to establish the statements already made, as may be seen in a report of the Commissioner of the Society for the Encouragement of Industry, &c., to whom the subject was referred.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

In consequence of the numerous inquiries we have recently received as to the progress of Mr. Staite's electric light, we are happy at length in being able to afford some definite and highly satisfactory information upon the subject. On Friday, the 10th instant, this invention was publicly exhibited in Manchester before her Majesty and the distinguished guests of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere. The light was shown within a dioptric lens of elegant form, composed entirely of glass—the workmanship of M. Fresnel, the distinguished optician of Paris. By these means, the rays were projected in one broad sheet of radiance in a horizontal direction. The grounds around for a considerable distance were rendered as light as day; and the power of illumination will be gathered from the fact, that the light exhibited exceeded that from 5000 wax candles! It may be interesting to the scientific portion of our readers to know that the battery employed was one recently invented by Mr. Staite, involving most important improvements in the generating and sustaining powers of the arrangement. It consisted only of 44 plates—each plate being about 6 in. square. The lamp for the larger light (for three were exhibited) was constructed at the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Works, and it will be immediately erected *for permanent use* at one of the stations on that line; so that we shall be able, in the course of a short time, to give our readers some detailed information upon the subject. Great pressure of other matter obliges us this week to be more brief in our remarks than the importance of the subject would otherwise have warranted.

HERODSCOOMBE MINE—LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.—At the last meeting of the Liskeard County Court an action was brought by Mr. J. C. Isaac, an iron merchant of Liskeard, for 50*l.* for goods supplied to this mine, against Mr. J. Wyld, M.P., he being a shareholder. Mr. R. Hingston, jun., appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Childs for the defendant. On the case being called, Mr. Childs took an objection to the judge's jurisdiction, on the ground that the plaintiff was owed a sum of 98*l.* 15s. 2d., instead of 50*l.*: the objection, however, was immediately overruled, the plaintiff having, at the time of application for the summons, abandoned the excess. The defendant pleaded the general issue, payment, accord, satisfaction, and release. Mr. Hingston opened the case, and called William Wooding, of London, who proved that he attested the signature of Mr. Wyld to his acceptance of 6-256ths in Herodscoombe Mine, and that he forwarded the acceptance at Mr. Wyld's request to the purser, Mr. Boase, in 1847. The sale, delivery, and value of the goods were then proved, which closed the case for the plaintiff.—Mr. Childs then addressed the court for the defence, in which he objected to the bill of particulars which had been filed, stating that it ought to have been for the full amount of 98*l.* 15s. 2d., instead of for 50*l.* only. The court held that inasmuch as the plaintiff had abandoned the excess, that was sufficient, but that for the future it would be advisable to file a bill of particulars for the full amount, and prove only for the sum sought to be recovered.—His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for 50*l.*, in discharge of the sum of 98*l.* 15s. 3*l.*, being the amount due at the time the action was brought.—Mr. Childs applied for a case, for the purpose of carrying the cause into a superior court.—His Honour said that the case was so clear against the defendant, he did not see the use of the application.

MINING ENTERPRISE—ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Having disposed of the copper mines that have sold ore at the public ticketings, and already shown how few do so out of the very extended list, increasing weekly, in our last page, we now proceed to make our observations upon the very few therein that dispose of their tin produce by public competition, whereby we are enabled to record, for the satisfaction of the out-adventurer, the regular weekly or monthly sales of such produce as he or they may be interested in. Those mines selling their tin to the smelters by private contract, and neglecting to furnish us with the particulars, which really ought to form one of the most essential points in their agents' reports, are, of course, not to be found therein; and although we have made public and private applications to many, from time to time, we have failed to elicit from them the required particulars, or to learn the cause why they are withheld from us. We now proceed on our course, and after we have given all the information we can (regretting it is so meagre), we shall furnish a list of those mines from whence we have no particulars whatever; and then the shareholders who are interested therein, and who reside at a distance from the mines, and who seek to obtain information from our Journal, as the only public record devoted to their service, will have to make their complaint in the proper quarter; and we hope they will prove successful, as the greater publicity they give to the sales, the more satisfaction will be derived by all.

Formerly tin was under the control of the Duchy of Cornwall, and regular quarterly coinages held, all the tin being subject to a duty of 4s. per cwt. It may be well here to give the returns of the last 10 years that they were held, as showing the correct quantity then coined, which is independent of Devon—the latter amounting for the same period to 6573 blocks, 23,434¾ cwts., or about 657 blocks per annum.

Year ending Lady-day 1829,	Cornwall blocks,	26,917,	weighing *Cwts.*	91,634	1	24
,, 1830	,,	24,410	,,	86,073	3	13
,, 1831	,,	25,378	,,	90,806	0	13
,, 1832	,,	23,561	,,	84,127	2	0
,, 1833	,,	22,179	,,	79,494	1	6
,, 1834	,,	24,438	,,	87,563	2	8
,, 1835	,,	22,611	,,	80,820	0	0
,, 1836	,,	22,954	,,	82,532	3	16
,, 1837	,,	22,291	,,	80,224	0	0
,, 1838	,,	28,671	,,	162,398	0	4
Total		243,410		865,674	3	0

Average for 10 years, 24,341 blocks, weighing 86,567 cwts. 2 qrs., or 4329 tons.

The last quarterly coinage was to—

Midsummer, 1838, 741½	blocks, weighing	*Cwts.*	28,864	3	13
Michaelmas, 1838 185	,,		620	1	14

when the system entirely ceased, and the smelters began to have the trade entirely under their own control and subjection.

To show that the above average quantity is as near the mark as possible, we find by referring back for 21 years, from 1838, that the average yield of white, or metallic tin, the produce of Cornish mines, was 4211 tons per annum, which, at the rate of 73*l.* per ton (the price received by the miner), shows an annual amount for that period of 307,400*l.* Tin is never found in the native or pure metallic state: on being melted, only, and solidified, it forms soft metal. Besides Cornwall and Devon, the island of Banca helps to contribute towards the supply of the world. It was first discovered at the latter place about a century ago, from which period the mines have been worked and metal sold under the exclusive monopoly of the sultan of Palembang, until the year 1811, when it was ceded to the British Government. The Dutch, however, had a commercial contract with the sultan, by which he delivered to them the principal part of the tin produced at 6 and 8 dollars per pecul (133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois). In prosperous times the quantity has been 60,000 peculs per annum, but half that quantity may be taken as the annual average produce—say, 3500 tons. The ore is found in alluvial deposits, and is of that description called in England "stream tin," being seldom followed below 40 feet deep. Under the Dutch the island did not afford a clear profit of more than 30,000*l.* annually. The tin is found, more or less abundant, in alluvial deposits from about 8° north to 5° south la[illegible]de; and what has yet been met with appears to have been washed down from the central mountains of the continent, which terminates the eastern peninsula. The higher mountains of Banca are granite, and the lower are red ironstone. Java is volcanic. The principal demand for Banca and Malay tin is in China, which takes 20,000 peculs per annum. Bengal takes about half that quantity, and the remainder finds its way to Europe and America. The quality, in China, is considered superior to British, and sells at $1 per pecul more.

Drake Walls is at the head of those tin mines which, by the published account of their sale of produce, disposed of the largest quantity for the quarter ending the 29th September—viz., 38 tons 5 cwts., for 1843*l.* 7s. 7d. The mine is situate in the parish of Calstock, between Wheal Russell (part of which sett now belongs to the company) and Hingston Consols, immediately south of Gunnis Lake and north of Wheal Edwards, a locality sufficient in itself to attract the notice of any mining adventurer. The concern is held in 2560 shares, of 7*l.* 5s. each=18,560*l.* The mine is working to a 60 fm. level; Brenton's shaft is down 11 fms. below; the ends and stopes turning out tolerable quantities of tin, and promising to make early returns of profit to the spirited proprietors, who have thus far prosecuted the workings in a most miner-like and satisfactory manner. For 1850, their sale of tin was 223 tons 18¾ cwts., value 9632*l.* 12s. 11d. The orey ground dips east. The machine-shaft is down lower than the engine-shaft, and likely some day to take the place of the former, should appearances continue as at present; in which case the high ground standing before them will be likely to make it considerably advantageous in more respects than one, for the lodes approximate nearer to each other, and branches indicate that they will fall in at a moderate depth below the present workings, unless the cross-courses throw them out of their regular way; but if they do, depth can alone see the junction or falling in together of them. No miner can disapprove of persevering until the same is effected, particularly in such a favourable stratum of ground. We would also suggest the driving of cross-cuts at either of the levels, the deepest ones in preference, in order to prove that they are actually on the regular course of the lodes, or pursuing the richest side of them, for it may turn out they are on the smaller part of the vein, and the larger and most productive still unwrought, as has often been the case. They cannot be certain, unless this is done occasionally. East of Webbs, and about the 40 fm. level, they have a great number of branches, which induces us to suggest as we have done. Moreover, they have a cross-course north and south, which they could drive upon at a very cheap rate, and accomplish many fathoms per month. This, and having several other cross-courses to pursue a similar operation, if successful, really warrants us in saying that no prudent miner would hesitate following such wholesome advice.

Polberro Consols we noticed among the mines producing copper as well as tin ores (see the Journal of the 13th September last), they having sold of copper ore for the quarter ending June, 325 tons, realising 956*l.* 19s., and tin amounting to 250*l.* 19s. 2d.—together, 3458*l.* 18s. 2d. The quarter ending September shows only 109 tons of copper ore, realising 277*l.* 19s., and tin 30 tons, value 1422*l.* 12s. 6d.—together, 1700*l.* 11s. 6d., which must be far from satisfactory. It is, however, probable that they may have disposed of some by private contract, of which we have no account. The concern is in 1000 shares, 15*l.* each paid up. We should be much pleased in having to announce that they were in as productive a state for tin as they were about a score years ago. The present yield is about 25 tons per month, progressing steadily, and which we hope may long continue, so that the adventurers may be ultimately remunerated for their outlay and perseverance. In the year 1750 the tin ore in this mine consisted principally of large-grained crystals, and which was so abundant in several parallel lodes, that they could not procure mules sufficient to carry it to the smelting-house. So rich was this ore, that it required not to be stamped, or to undergo much dressing, large blocks of it being found. In the month of March, in that year, one of them taken to Calenick smelting-house weighed 664 lbs., yielding 11½ in 20; another weighed 11 cwts.

[To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.]

NEW HYDRO-PNEUMATIC WHEEL.—A Canada correspondent describes a new description of water-wheel, worked by the weight of water and atmospheric pressure, which gives out much greater power than the plan usually adopted. The wheel is placed in an air-tight box, and the floats or boxes acted upon by the fall of water in the usual way, but at each revolution the water is discharged in a stream down an air tube, causing a vacuum, and the pressure of the air at 15 lbs. on the square inch propels the wheel, in addition to the falling stream. The saving is said to be great, but from this crude description we must confess we cannot clearly understand the principle.

Original Correspondence.

CORNWALL ROYAL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

SIR,—Allow me through your Journal to draw attention to a fact, which will bear most materially and importantly on tin mines generally, and in connection with this useful society. At the society's recent annual meeting a *first-class* silver medal was awarded to Mr. P. Matthews, of Illogan, for the invention of a stamps and a cleansing machine for dressing of tin ores. This machinery, from its ingeniousness and practical bearing on tin mines, was the object of the Mechanical Department. Now, Sir, any one accustomed to the sight of such machine in practical operation, would quite accord with the adjudication of the judges, that the stamps was too complicated for general use and practical usefulness, but the latter invention was ingenious; and I think, ere long, will be extensively adopted in tin mines, and that the first silver medal was well adjudicated for the invention, as also for stimulus for further improvement; but I have a priority of claim to make. The original inventor of this machine is Capt. John Davies, of Prince Albert Mine, in St. Agnes. It has been invented by him nearly four years since, and a practical application of the machine was made at Hewas Mine, by St. Austell, at that time; but the premature abandonment of the mine was the reason of its not being further introduced and practically carried out. Captain Davies immediately attended at the Hall, Falmouth, on his knowing of this machine being there, and properly made the "*lion*" of this department; but Sir Charles Lemon, the president, had vacated the chair in the second day's proceedings before Capt. Davies's arrival, thereby precluding all explanation from him or his friends on the subject, in so far as the Polytechnic was concerned. The machine was invented, and a *caveat* entered long ago, with the intention of obtaining the patent; but circumstances over which Capt. Davies had no control did not then admit of it; but possibly at some future time it may be carried out. Having seen both machines, or at least the models, the original is far simpler, and much better calculated for its practical usefulness than the copy, notwithstanding the original idea was given to be wrought upon. In the original, the shifting tables moving against the stream are tight upon the rollers, and not loose or bagged as the copy is; and instead of a cistern to catch the tin directly under the planes as they empty themselves, the original has a triangular launder to convey it from the tables to two cisterns—the lower one of which is to toss the tinstuff, and then it will be ready for calcination. Another advantage possessed by the original over Matthews's is the turning idle of the stamps, in order that the cistern, or hutch, may be emptied. In the original, this is obviated; it is not required to turn the stamps idle, but simply to disconnect the launder from the tables. The cisterns may be emptied, and the stamps still continue working;—indeed, throughout the original is more simple and much more effective; and it were solecism not to say that in mechanics, simplicity, combined with effectiveness and practicability, is its highest and greatest attainment.

The president's question remains unanswered, as to the expense of the machine; this may now be done. Captain Davies has just set a contract for an 8-head stamps, and its erection at Prince Albert Mine, for 30*l.*, so that the expense is inconsiderable when one-half of the dressing cost of a mine is effected, and when completed its usefulness and practicability will be solved. Capt. Davies will show his original model machine to any of the judges, which will fully and substantially corroborate all that I have herein stated. Capt. Davies has been so unfortunate as to have his inventions borrowed in other instances, and, but for immense expenses in obtaining a patent, such things would not occur. An amendment to the present laws, striking off these burdensome expenses, is much to be desired. Mechanical genius is now stunted from those withering laws,—there is no stimulus to original genius or invention; since, if the inventor is needy, his genius receives no reward but the unqualified approbation of every one, and the world reaping the harvest of his toils. Grand mechanical results, and practical ones, too, in full development, are brought out among us, and every encouragement, every facility, every extension should be afforded our mechanical genius. The Polytechnic of Cornwall assists and fosters important inventions, as exemplified in this particular: but imposition should unquestionably be crushed in the bud, in order that its maturity might not be reflected back on the society, and that their promptitude of recognition of real merit and originality should be damaged. This society has done much for Cornwall, and we must endeavour to protect it against plagiarisms of every form, ushered forth as original.

It is sincerely to be hoped now Mr. Matthews will give us the history of his invention, and whether or not the original idea, and the original invention, is not Capt. Davies's, allowing the so-called improvement of the heads standing untouched.—RICHARD NEWTON, Jun.: *Saint Agnes, Oct.* 15.

MINING SCHOOLS.

SIR,—I am happy to observe an increased desire among some of our intelligent miners to have mining schools within reach, wherein they may receive daily useful scientific instruction, but of that character which can be rendered available to their avocations. Hitherto, there has been such a wide gap between the practice of the miners and the teaching of scientific men, that the proprietors of mining establishments, as well as their agents, have opposed mining schools, inasmuch as they have found them hitherto useless in practice; but we have now reason to hope that those intended to be formed will be of a much more practical nature.

The recent letters on the Gold Formation in Australia show that we are also in want of a practical mining school to teach scientific men. Were we to judge their practical capacity from their communications relative to gold formation, which have appeared in your Journal and the *Times*, those who are practically acquainted with the subject will agree with me that a Brazilian negro, as a tutor, would be far preferable than such hypothetical absurdities for the guidance of speculators and profitable results. It is surprising, when we reflect on the great experience we have acquired from the numerous gold mines which have been carried on by Englishmen during the last 30 years, that such ignorance on this point should prevail at home. English capitalists appear doomed to be led astray and become the victims of those who live by jobbing and concocting schemes.

It is these kind of writings that injure the value of science in the estimation of mining proprietors and their agents, and make them fancy, too often, that there can be no combination of science and practical experience. It is far easier to teach practical men useful science than to apprentice scientific men to schools of operation, to acquire practical knowledge. Let us hope, then, the day is fast approaching when the prejudices of the one, and the assumptions of the other, will be sufficiently removed as to allow the useful qualities of each class to be more generally combined with honesty of purpose, and applied so as to improve the progress of our industries.—EVAN HOPKINS: *Mining Record-offices, Austinfriars, Oct.* 17.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

SIR,—It has long been a matter of surprise to the rest of Europe, possessing as we do such large supplies of minerals of all kinds and qualities, together with the improved machinery, &c., which has long been in use in England, that some institution of this kind, under the auspices of Government, has not long since been formed. I am aware that it has been a favourite axiom with the leading men of the country to urge that private enterprise should be unfettered, and that our mines, railways, &c., would never have been so effectually and practically carried out had they been trammelled by Government interference. With this doctrine I am not inclined to disagree, having seen in other countries how improvements have been frustrated, checked, and impeded by the disciples of the red-tape school. But, while I would deprecate all unwise and undue interference, I must say that some governing body should exercise a wholesome and salutary control: the public necessities and the public voice has demanded that such should be done with those great arteries of communication, the railroads of the country.

An inefficient measure for the inspection of coal mines has been passed, and a Government School of Mines has been erected in connection with the Museum of Practical Geology; all showing that, while private enterprise will be allowed to exercise its rights, these must, for the safety of the public, be constitutionally restricted. No opposition has been shown to any of these movements, which, unquestionably, are in a right direction; and we must deduce from this that the principle is good, however we may differ as to the mode in which it is to be carried into effect.

I, as well as many of your correspondents, could have wished that a little more practical blood had been infused in the Government School of Mines, but I think it excessively illiberal, that previous to the commencement of

their labours, exceptions should be taken as to the course they intend to pursue before that is fully known, and in what manner it will work, together with the support it may receive from the mining public; though I fear, from its expense, but few of the working portion of that body will be able to avail themselves of the advantages it unquestionably affords. Let this, however, pass,—see what they do in the first session, and from the success of their labours an opinion may be formed previous to passing an unjust and condemnatory sentence: the evils, when found out, can be remedied; and we should not conjure up phantoms before we are aware they virtually exist; briefly, let us judge of the tree by its fruit. While on this subject, it may not be inapposite here to inform you of the course of instruction pursued in Scandinavia. In Norway the mines of Kongsberg are the property of Government, as you are aware. The whole country, minerally considered, is under the controul of three inspectors (bergmesters) who report annually, or oftener if necessary, to the ministers of finance; these are assisted by three geschworners; both are paid by a small salary and the fees of office. At the university in Christiana there are professors of physics, mechanics, geology and mineralogy, and a chemical laboratory open to students at a trifling expense. Yearly the Government allows two or three stipends, of 100*l.* each, to the most deserving of the candidates, either to make practical and geological surveys at home, or to travel abroad to see the method of mining in other countries. After an elementary course of education at the university, the student leaves for Kongsberg, about fifty miles from the capital, studies mining practically, and then undergoes his examination; if found worthy, he receives his degree as "*candidatus mineralogiæ*;" generally has the travelling stipend allowed him, for which he must publish the result of his labours; he is then eligible for any Government appointment, either as above or at Kongsberg. As bergmester, his duty is to grant all setts in his district, settle all disputes, see that the mines are properly timbered, that the lives of the workpeople are not endangered, and all is carried on in a scientific and practical manner; he has no power to stop any workings unless they are such as are dangerous; at the same time, he must inform the people if they are ignorant of the mineral they discover. As reports must be delivered in every year of the state of the mines, and as these are unprejudiced, much reckless expenditure and gross jobbing is prevented. The geschworners are his deputies, their duties being the same. Nearly the same course of action is pursued in Sweden, the practical academy there being Fahlun. In a country with so many and divided interests as Great Britain, and with the laws of the several duchies of Cornwall, Lancaster, Forest of Dean, &c., a combined action and united code at present is not to be thought of,—but probably the scanty information here conveyed will not be read without interest by some of your correspondents who are better able to point out the practical method of giving the operative labourer the most useful education at the least possible expense.—C.: *Bloomsbury, Oct.* 14.

MINING IN DERBYSHIRE—THE HIGH PEAK ACT.

SIR,—As an owner of mineral property within the hundred of High Peak, I am glad to observe that the Act passed last session to define the customs, and regulate the proceedings of the Barmote Courts, has attracted your notice, and that some of your correspondents are already discussing various provisions contained in it. It is by such notices that remedies for any imperfections it may contain will be most assuredly promoted, and where mistaken impressions exist they will be removed.

It seems that one gentleman, in consequence of having published a treatise on the Act, has already received so many communications respecting the construction, defects, &c., of the Act, that in order to save him the "immense labour" of answering them individually, he is obliged to have recourse to your widely-extended Journal to insert a general answer to his correspondents, containing some observations on the measures. The defects thus prominently noticed, it must be presumed, are the most important that occur to him. He has arranged them under seven heads; I, therefore, take the liberty of adverting to them in his own order.

1. He is mistaken in supposing that any part of the Wapentake of Wirksworth is included in the Act. The Act is confined to a district entirely within the hundred of High Peak; so that there does not, as he imagines, "now exist in the same Wapentake the inconvenience of two valid sets of mining customs."

2. The quantity or quality of the estate of the miner in his mine, like land or other real property, depends upon the grant, conveyance, or will under which he takes; it may be in fee simple, in tail, for life, or for a term of years. There was, therefore, no more necessity for stating the nature of the estate (even if it had been practicable) than there would be for stating what estate landowners shall have in their land.

3. Mines being real estate, the widow is, both by the custom and the common law, entitled to dower. They are included in the Act of 3 and 4 William IV., c. 105, under the word "hereditament." It was not intended by the Act to deprive the widow of her right to dower, and, therefore, it would have been improper specially to notice it.

4. Where is the necessity of providing for the tithes upon ore? The common law does that already, so that any provision of this kind would have been superfluous, and probably mischievous, unless the miners could have prevailed upon the titheowners to bind themselves to accept a composition less than their due.

5. The old customs did *not* provide for misdemeanours committed in the mines. Your correspondent is, doubtless, alluding to a few articles (frequently confounded with the old customs by persons unacquainted with the district), which profess to impose penalties, but they are so generally inefficient and absurd that they never could have been acted upon. Misdemeanours, whether committed in mines or elsewhere, are most properly dealt with by magistrates, and the ordinary tribunals of the country.

6. The Act does define the territorial jurisdiction—viz.: the district of King's-field, within the hundred of High Peak; and also all the parts of the said hundred in which her Majesty, in right of her Duchy of Lancaster, is entitled to the mineral duties.

7. If the omission to provide for *swearing* the steward is a "notable" one, it is, at all events, consistent with precedent, for there is no instance of a steward having been sworn, nor any form of oath to be administered to him.

I have not at present had the advantage of seeing the treatise of Mr. Tapping, but hope to receive it in a few days. As he says there are "many" other "very serious omissions from and defects in the Act," they will, no doubt, all be noticed in it.

I do not know that there have been several or any meetings held in the High Peak on this subject since the Act was passed. The Act has been most extensively circulated, one of the county papers having printed it verbatim. Your correspondent admits that the difficulty of framing the Act must have been very great; but the remark generally made in the district is, that it is extraordinary a measure on such a difficult subject should have been framed that, in the first instance, has in all its leading features given such general satisfaction.

My brother miners will be very happy to see your correspondent's promised elucidation of the "extraordinary omissions and defects" in the Act, but if they are of no more formidable a nature than those already referred to, we believe the Act will not prove so "woefully deficient" in any essential points as he seems to think he has clearly pointed out.—A. P.: *Oct.* 13.

REAL ELEMENTS OF NATURE.

SIR,—In acknowledgement of Mr. Rogers's letter, I am sorry to confess myself unqualified to proceed in the discussion, being, as he well expresses it, "unable to see my way clear in this matter"—unable to apprehend the relation between figure and spirit, or to conceive an inert basis of matter, without the property of resistance. Without drawing any discouraging conclusions, may I not take the privilege of grey hairs to suggest, whether his views are not, so far, rather suited for closet meditation than for public discussion.—J. PRIDEAUX: *Oct.* 14.

[Erratum in my last, "On Ashes in Charcoal;" for chicory *not* ground, read chicory roof ground.]

BRAKES FOR UNDERGROUND INCLINES.

SIR,—Some of your ingenious correspondents will, no doubt, be able to give information as to the most effective means for preventing the great destruction of property that frequently takes place in collieries having long underground inclines to the deep, by the breaking of a hook, chain, or rope, whereby a whole train of 10 or 20 pit waggons is destroyed by the violence with which it descends the incline. Brake waggons would require to be so ponderous as to make them a greater evil than good; and drag-legs behind are insufficient for the purpose, whereas guard chains not only waste a great deal of time, but are very inconvenient. This is so important a question, that I trust you will give it a place in your very useful and practical Journal.—AN ENQUIRER: *Oct.* 14.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Friday, the 17th instant.

WILLIAM GARNER, Esq., in the chair.

The business commenced by the CHAIRMAN reading the notice convening the meeting, as published in the *Mining Journal*.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the prospectus and reports so fully entered into the affairs of the company, and spoke for themselves, that little remained for him to say, except that the former contained an important error—viz.: that the assay of copper ore was 21¼, which should be 31¼. With this observation and the fact that there were several shareholders present who had recently been as a deputation to the mine, and who would tell their brother-shareholders the present state thereof, and prospects as they found them on their recent visit, he would request the purser and secretary to read the report.

Mr. W. LELEAN read the same as follows:—

The 3250 shares originally proposed to be issued having been appropriated, and the works in the setts proceeding with the utmost satisfaction to all who have inspected them, the committee have deemed it only just to the shareholders, as well as justificatory of themselves, to convene the present meeting in order to lay before it a brief statement of their proceedings up to the present time, and of the prospects which lay before them:—

The shares realised amount to	£3250	0	0
The mine cost, as per cost-sheet	214	12	4
Leaving a balance in hand of	£3035	7	8

The grant of 309 acres, by Lord Falmouth, in addition to the former 300 held of Messrs. Roberts and Knight, on equally advantageous terms, greatly enhances the value of the property, the workings, as far as they have yet been carried, exhibiting a highly mineralised ground, rich in copper and tin. Many practical miners who have visited the works from time to time, declare that the Great Wheal Maria did not show such indications at surface; and Mr. John Webb, sen., the engineer, writing in the month of May says—"According to the number of lodes and the beautiful strata of ground they are in and run through, I never saw any place more likely to make a good mine than this: it is as likely to make as good a mine as the Great Fowey Consols was when I put up the first steam-engine there." In the month of June a rich lode of tin was discovered in the south part of the sett, a few feet only from the surface, and about 50 fathoms from the south copper lode. Of the seven copper lodes already exposed, some are large and very rich; the belief of the inspectors being that they will, when assayed, produce from 35 to 40 per cent. Capt. Kernick, who has just inspected the mine, and whose reports are fully confirmed by Capt. Hoskin, states that the lodes already cut are very promising, and are imbedded in soft light congenial clay-slate. The driving of the deep adit, which is proceeding with all practicable speed, will, as he suggests, be a most important accomplishment, as there are several copper lodes to the south of the present end of the adit; while still further south there is a series of tin lodes, divided from the copper series by a large elvan course. On the whole, he gives it as his opinion that it is a very valuable property, which by the necessary care and attention, will be made a very profitable and lasting mine. The works are all going on steadily and satisfactorily, and the committee hopes soon to erect the engine and proceed rapidly with the mining operations.

Referring for further details to the prospectus, which has been distributed through the room, and which contains the captains' reports, as received by the secretary from time to time, the committee begs leave to congratulate the shareholders on the satisfactory nature of all the operations hitherto carried on, and on the promising character of the entire undertaking. Some of the shareholders have themselves visited and inspected the works, and to them the committee appeals for a confirmation of the favourable view they now take of the enterprise. The share list being closed, and harmony and confidence prevailing between the committee and the shareholders, there will now be nothing to divert attention from the works, and the committee may reasonably hope and believe that when they next have an opportunity of meeting the shareholders, they will be able to congratulate themselves in having possession of a mining property equal in its productiveness to any thing in the country.

Mr. CARPENTER had great pleasure in proposing "that the report now read be received and adopted." As a shareholder, he felt certain that they were embarked in a valuable property. On the table, and by assay, there was evidence sufficient to convince any one. He never recollected in all his experience of mining matters, where shares were all appropriated, that a meeting like the present was thus early called to discuss how the proceeds were to be expended; in fact, it was inviting inquiry into their affairs and proceedings at the earliest possible opportunity. They had nothing to conceal, all being open to the investigation of the shareholders. The ore discovered was, in his opinion, only the symptoms of what they expected to obtain by persevering in their underground operations.

Mr. THOS. THOMPSON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WOOD moved the second resolution (which will be found in our advertising columns), expressing his conviction that it would be received with *éclat*. As to the mine, it required no eulogy; it deserved the confidence of the public. The more it became known, the greater the value would be enhanced.

Mr. LYNCH seconded it in a long and able speech (which press of other matter precludes us from giving insertion to). In bringing to life and maturity a public company for mining purposes, there was required no little perseverance and energy. Devon Great Consols had in its infancy had to struggle; it survived, and now flourishes. Great Bryn had passed its infancy; its friends and supporters wait with patience till it shall arrive at a full ripe age, and until its embowelled riches shall have been brought to broad daylight—by the agency of the deputation of which he was one they had secured from the Earl of Falmouth an additional grant of land; and one and all were unanimous in opinion that they must have a good, lasting, and profitable mine.

The CHAIRMAN invited discussion.

Mr. LISABE, C.E., stated that he had travelled over Europe, from the Russian mines homewards, and he never saw finer indications than the rich specimens before them. He entertained no doubt but that Great Bryn would hold a high place in the mining hemisphere.

Mr. MOLYNEUX said, after the sentiments expressed by the two gentlemen who had preceded him, he should have had little or nothing to say had he not been one of the deputation to the mines,—he would not call them speculations, for they were certainties; he would pledge his 40 years' experience in such matters that they would prove so. He had been underground and personally examined every shaft and level, and the statements before the meeting were borne out by what he beheld; it was a *bonâ fide* investment for capital.

Prof. WHITE assured the meeting, that 25 years' experience in minerals enabled him to judge somewhat safely as to the value of those present; the quality was indisputable; what the eye conceived of them the assay had established, and he had no doubt that quantity would be found equally satisfactory.

Mr. HORNEMAN, on behalf of his partner, Mr. Greenwell, was entrusted to present his cheque for 300*l.* to pay for his shares, Mr. Greenwell being obliged to leave the meeting.

Mr. WOOD moved the thanks of the meeting to the chairman for his kindness and courtesy in presiding over them this day, which being seconded by Mr. Molyneux, was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN returned suitable thanks, and the meeting separated.

CALSTOCK UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders, was held at the offices in Threadneedle-street, on Monday, the 13th inst.

Mr. MITCHELL in the chair.

Mr. CARNE, the secretary, read a detailed report from the agents at the mine, which was of the most satisfactory nature. They appear to think that the tin lode, upon which a powerful steam-engine was erected in June last, will make copper as it deepens; that on the copper lode, on the south part of the sett, it is necessary to sink an engine-shaft and erect a 40-inch cylinder engine to draw the water and stuff, to crush ore, &c., and ascertain the quality of a large champion lode, which underlays south similar to the Devon Great Consols. In the Mount Pleasant Mine, they report that they have extended the adit level north 72 fms., and intersected six lodes of good promise and width. At the Silver Mine, they state that they have a pitch which returns 20 per cent. profit, clear and free of all charges to the adventurers. On the tin lode they have a powerful stamps in operation, with 24 heads, and a railway to carry the produce from the shaft to the stamps.

The CHAIRMAN then read to the meeting the following report of the directors, which appeared to give general satisfaction:—

In addressing the shareholders of the Calstock United Mines at their first annual meeting, the directors have to congratulate there co-adventurers on the satisfactory results of the first year's operations. The agents report that the quantity of tin ore now preparing for market is 9 tons, in value about 400*l.* The operations on what is now termed by the agents "the Great Copper and Pyrites Mine," have been most active: within a very brief period a large quantity of produce has been raised, and kilns have been erected for the manufacture of arsenic, upon a large scale, which are now in full work. The produce of this lode, during the short time it has been wrought by us, has been about 10 tons of copper ore, raised very recently:—

Estimated at 10 tons copper ore	£50	0	0
A small quantity of silver lead ore, say	10	0	0
1600 tons of arsenical pyrites, say at 9s.	720	0	0
Estimated returns from tin lode	400	0	0
Total	£1180	0	0

And here it is proper that the directors should state that the kilns erected for the burning of the arsenical pyrites have not yet been sufficiently perfected to extract the whole of the produce from the ore. This they discovered on a recent visit to the mines, and ordered a parcel of the refuse or residium to be immediately sent to London for the purpose of having it analysed. This has been done by an experienced practical chemist, and has been found to contain nearly as much arsenic as has been already extracted from it, besides other products, which render the refuse, or cinders, more valuable than the ore itself was at first considered to be. The analysis, which is signed by W. Longmaid, gives, in the sample of burnt mundic, to the ton—Silver, 4½ ozs.; iron, 32·97 per cent.; arsenic, 13·33 per cent; and sulphur, 38·25 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the cinders now lying at the surface, and which are not regarded in the agents' estimate of the produce of this lode, are likely to realise, at least, as much more. It will be seen also from the agents' report that the present products of this mine afford to them "clear evidence of its being a copper mine in depth;" and the recent discovery of a branch of copper ore, which is now being worked at a good profit to the company, has led the directors to determine on the immediate erection of a powerful steam-engine on this mine, as recommended by the agents, to work the lode at a greater depth. The directors have secured from the Duchy an extension of ground still further south and east, on the course of these lodes, which ground is known to possess large deposits of the same produce, and which now altogether places the company in possession of valuable mineral ground to the extent of nearly two miles square. The financial statement now laid before the meeting, vouched by the auditors, will speak for itself. It shows that up to the present time there has been expended in machinery and works—out of a paid-up capital of 10,000*l.*—4461*l.* 15s. 5d.: leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer for further machinery, when required, of 5689*l.* 5s. 4d. The produce now on the mines for market is estimated at 1180*l.* From the present returns, which will be immediately marketable, the directors are prepared to recommend to the meeting a dividend of 1000*l.*, or 5s. per share, payable on the 13th December next.

At the conclusion of the report, the CHAIRMAN called on the secretary to read, from the cost-book, the statement of the accounts, which were—

From August, 1850, *to September*, 1851, *inclusive.*

RECEIPTS.

Paid up call of £2 10s. per share	£10,000	0	0
Sale of ore, &c.	121	9	9
Interest of money on deposit	30	0	0
Total	£10,151	0	9

EXPENDITURE.

Wages, cost for sundry works	£ 1436	14	3
Agents' salaries at mines	234	3	0
Horse hire and carriage	222	2	9
Quay dues and loading	10	5	3
Merchants' and tradesmen's bills	2274	2	0
Counting-house expenses, 12*l.* 16s.6d.; doctors fees, 11*l.* 6s. 6d.	24	3	0
Petty incidents, 49*l.* 18s. 4d.; dues on ore, &c. sold, 6*l.* 11s. 9d.	56	10	1
Costs of Duchy lease of South Harrowbarrow	21	0	0
Deputations to mines	86	16	1
Secretary's salary in London	95	16	0
Balance in hand	5689	5	4
Total	£10,151	0	9

The SECRETARY availed himself of this opportunity, to remind the shareholders that the reports of the agents, showing the progress and prospects of the mines, are received every Monday, and are, with the books of accounts, open at all times to the inspection of any adventurer.

Resolutions were then unanimously passed for the adoption of the report, as read by the chairman, and of votes of thanks to the directors, agents, secretary, auditors, &c.; and on a vote of thanks to the chairman being passed, the meeting—a very full one, upwards of 50 gentlemen being present—separated.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

At a general meeting of shareholders, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Monday last, the 13th inst.,

THOMAS SMITH, Esq., in the chair,

Mr. BOWES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, as advertised in the *Mining Journal*, followed by the report, which showed that the liabilities (218*l.* 6s. 6d.) had been discharged in the last two months, leaving the mine free from debt, except September labour cost, amounting to 31*l.* 9s. 4d. The balance at the bankers was 47*l.* 8s. 6d. The mine was progressing most favourably; in fixing part of the machinery some fine specimens of lead ore had been met with, which Mr. Gilbertson (the lessor) had brought to town with him, and were upon the table for the inspection of the shareholders.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed,

The SECRETARY said the concern was free from debt or liability, with 48*l.* in hand towards the cost-sheets for Sept., which amounted to 31*l.* odd.

Mr. LANE then asked how they were going to provide for the future working of the mine?

The CHAIRMAN explained that the committee had failed during the two months in procuring purchasers for the 1000 shares, occasioned solely by an influence used to run down the value and prospects of the mine. There was no doubt or secret about it. Had the shares been disposed of, the concern would have been in a happy position. The lease question, he begged to tell them, was all arranged on a satisfactory basis.

Mr. LANE avowed that he came to co-operate cordially in carrying on the concern, of which he entertained a good opinion, and if they would proceed forward satisfactorily he doubted not the result.

Mr. JORDAN proposed that the reports read be adopted and entered on the company's minutes, seconded by Mr. LANE, and carried unanimously, as was the election of the following parties as a committee of management and finance for the ensuing two months—viz., Messrs. G. H. Wilson, James Lane, Thos. Smith, and Dr. Heathcock, be the managing committee for the next two months.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated, highly pleased with the prospects at the mines.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—This institution was first established in 1840, for the purpose of affording aid to those members who, by misfortune or illness, might require assistance. The trustees are Messrs. Baring, Hankey, Prescott, and Baron Rothschild, M.P.; the treasurer Mr. John Abel Smith; auditors Messrs. J. W. Gilbart, Pollard, and Smee. Its object is twofold. One branch is a life insurance, and a policy for 100*l.* or upwards, with an annual subscription of 5s., confers the benefit of both branches. The other branch (the benevolent) can be secured, with all its advantages, for the payment of one guinea annually. The benefits are not only the amount of policy in case of death, for the benevolent fund provides during the life of the member, in case of temporary distress or illness, loans and gratuities, according to the number of the family; and in the event of permanent calamity (such, for instance, as that which overtook Mr. Pennyfeather, branch manager of the London and County Bank, as detailed in the *Times* of the 8d inst., and Mr. Thomas's letter, referred to in the *Herald* of the 9th, and which appeared in the *Sun* of the 11th inst.) Further, on the death of the husband, the widow would be eligible for an annuity of 15*l.* to 20*l.* There are at present on the fund about 20 annuitants. The advantages of the institution have lately been pointed out by one of our correspondents (Mr. George Thomas, managing director of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association), who was an original promoter, and chairman of the association. With this gentleman, we are of opinion that if the good and ill-paid clerks were to rally round the society, a sum might be obtained which would considerably increase the annuities, and enable the association more largely to diffuse its benefits. The good effects of such bodies are well known. One important feature here is that a clerk, whose state of health renders him uninsurable, can become a member of the benevolent fund. In a commercial country like this, where so much depends on the probity and industry of the clerk, we wonder why such an association has not been more powerfully patronised. Patronage, however potent, will not do much without the co-operation of those most interested, and we trust the day is not far distant when every grade of the profession will enrol themselves members of this deserving institution. [We believe Mr. G. Thomas has in contemplation the formation of a "General Miners' Fund," for assisting miners, and their families, in distress, arising from injury or illness: we heartily wish him success, and will give him our earnest co-operation.]

ALABASTER MINES.—To the geologist and man of science, a visit to the extensive fields of plaster (or alabaster) lying in the neighbourhood of Chellaston and Ashton-on-Trent, would afford a rich treat. The Chellaston mines have been long known in that part of the country. The works more recently opened on the estate of E. A. Holden, Esq., by the well known firm of Pegg, Harpur, and Co., of Derby, were supposed by competent judges to be impossible to mine, in consequence of the friable nature of the upper strata of the soil; the experienced manager, however, from the first expressed his conviction of being able to do so, and the result has proved his conviction to be well founded. An almost boundless quantity of beautiful stone is buried there, and of a quality it is nearly impossible to excel. The mouth of the mine being on a level with the gangway, affords easy and safe access to the miners, or those visitors who may obtain the permission of the proprietors, or the resident and obliging manager (Mr. Murphy), to inspect these remarkable and extensive works. It will interest the antiquarian to learn that, a short time ago, two large stones were excavated, several feet deep, near the mouth of the present mine, on one of which the date of 1541 is boldly cut, and is still very legible. These chiseled stones, and some rude tools found during the operation of uncovering a number of large pillars, evidently prove that this very spot was worked during the reign of Henry VIII., and it is probable that the stone for the fine old monument, still in excellent preservation in Ashton Church, was quarried from that place, and about the same period.

DISCOVERY OF PORCELAIN CLAY.—Madame Darnet, the wife of a village surgeon, residing at St. Yrieix, near Limoges, accidentally found in a valley in the neighbourhood of that town a white unctuous earth, which she regarded as capable of being rendered useful in the washing of linen. With this purpose she showed it to her husband, who, better informed, suspected other and more valuable qualities in it, and undertook a journey to Bourdeaux to submit it to a chemist of that place, named Villaris. This person, who had been already informed of the qualities necessary for porcelain clay, and of the eagerness with which it was sought for, suspected that the specimen brought to him possessed these qualities. It was accordingly sent to Macquer, the chemist at Paris, who was then occupied in experiments on the improvement of porcelain. He immediately recognised in this specimen of clay the true kaolin, and went to St. Yrieix in August 1768, where he found a large vein of this precious material. Experiments were made with it upon a large scale at Sévres, where all doubts upon the subject were soon removed; and the kaolin of St. Yrieix, near Limoges, was immediately adopted as the material, and the fabrication of the hard porcelain on a considerable scale was commenced.

A LIFE GUARDSMAN, ONE OF THE HEROES OF WATERLOO, CURED OF RHEUMATISM BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mr. Thomas Brunton, landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, was afflicted for many months with rheumatism and rheumatic gout. His legs were dreadfully painful, and disfigured with colours of every hue, frightful to behold. For 10 weeks he was wholly unable to walk, the treatment he received from several medical men not only failing to do him any good, but leaving him, in fact, in a considerably worse condition. At this juncture, Holloway's pills and ointment were resorted to, and by their sole means he has been restored to health and strength.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

MAGNETISM OF GASES.

M. Plücker, of Bonn, has given the result of some interesting experiments in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences. M. Plücker introduces the gas to be examined into a very thin glass bulb, 45 millimetres in diameter closed by a glass stop-cock. He attaches the bulb to one end of the arm of a delicate balance, indicating 0·1 milligramme, in the most precise manner. The glass of the bulb is fully magnetic; its magnetism is exactly compensated by the magnetic action of the surrounding air, insomuch that the action of the magnet on the bulb, previously deprived of air, is absolutely nothing, whilst the attraction of the bulb, when it is filled with gas, whether compressed or dilated, is precisely that of the gas itself. At the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, the weight of oxygen which the bulb contains is equal to about 57 mills., and the attraction exerted on the gas by the electro-magnet, when a Grove's battery of six elements is employed, is equal to 20 mills.

On comparing the specific magnetism of oxygen to that of iron, taken for unity, M. Plücker found it to be 0·003500, a number which differs much from that given by M. E. Becquerel, but which comes sufficiently near to the estimate made by Mr. Faraday. Oxygen loses its sensible magnetism in almost all the gases with which it enters into chemical combination. The only exception, at present known, is in the case of the oxide of nitrogen, the magnetism of which is, in round numbers, two-fifths that of oxygen. The protoxide of nitrogen does not give the least trace of action, or if any action does exist, it is not 100th part of that exerted in the case of oxygen. If oxygen be gradually introduced into the bulb, filled with oxide of nitrogen, the magnetism diminishes, until the proportion of the two gases become sufficient to produce hyponitric acid. Then the action is sensibly nothing. On the addition of more oxygen the magnetism reappears, and goes on increasing with any fresh addition of oxygen. Condensed hyponitric acid is a diamagnetic fluid. There is nothing to prevent our admitting, up to the present time, that the gas, in proportion to its bulk, should not be very readily diamagnetic. All the efforts of M. Plücker have been in vain to decide the question, whether nitrous acid gas, which is somewhat strongly magnetic, preserves, in liquefying, its specific magnetism. The magnetism of oxygen, of oxide of nitrogen, as well as that of magnetic mixtures, is proportional to the density of the gases. A magnetic gas, mechanically mixed with some other or different gas, preserves its magnetism whatever may be the density of the mixture. Only in the neighbourhood of the poles there appears to be, up to a certain point, a separation of the gases, a circumstance which should much increase the attraction of the entire mass. In certain cases, this separation does not appear to take place instanteously; in a mixture of oxygen and chlorine, it is at least noticed that the attraction increases in a uniform manner, if the bulb remains for five minutes submitted to the magnetic induction of the electro-magnet. The primitive attraction is found to be precisely that which answers to the quantity of oxygen contained in the mixture. A magnetic gas, having been for some moments attracted by the electro-magnet, is distinctly repelled, if, by means of a commutator the polarity of the magnet be changed. M. Plücker concludes from this, that gases possess in a marked manner what we term the coercive power.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINES.—Some portion of the wealth which it is anticipated will be derived from the working of the quartz rock in the gold mining districts of California is now offered to British capitalists by the Agua Fria Gold Mining Company, who hold under lease from the proprietors the Agua Fria Mine, situated in the county of Mariposa, the most productive of the gold mining districts. The reports made by the surveyors and engineers appointed to survey the property, state that it contains an enormous amount of gold ore of the richest quality. Specimens, which can be proved to have been obtained from the mine in question, and which are of the estimated value of upwards of 5000*l.*, have been deposited by the owners of the mine with the company's bankers, as an earnest of their good faith in the matter, as a guarantee for the performance of their part of the contract, and as a fund to meet all expenses incurred previously to the formation of the company. It also enables the directors to guarantee to the shareholders a return, without any deduction whatever, of the whole amount paid, in the event of the company not being formed. The lessees of the mine, who are Messrs. Palmer, Cook, and Co., of San Francisco, are to assign the lease for seven years to the company (subject to a royalty of one-sixth to the proprietor, Colonel Frémont), and are to receive a third of the shares of the company, which will represent 33,000*l.* in the capital stock; only one-half of the shares will, however, be transferable. These are the leading features of the prospectus put forward by the promoters and directors of the company. That the quartz rock of the gold regions of California presents a rich field for mining operations is now placed beyond all doubt; and that the employment of machinery in obtaining the gold from the quartz will yield a large and profitable return for the capital invested is also equally certain; but the public cannot be too cautious as to the persons whom they entrust with the employment of their capital in such undertakings. The successful formation of one company with this object will no doubt bring others before the speculative world, and with the present abundance of unemployed capital, it would not be a matter of surprise to find Californian mining schemes emulating the railway race of 1845, or the more disastrous foreign mining mania of 1825, with what success must depend upon how far the public have profited by past experience, or their disposition to embark in foreign adventures, placed beyond their supervision or control, with the hope of obtaining more profitable results than are afforded by investments at home, of a more certain character. That the experiment will be tried, and that soon, we have but little doubt.

By the *Lady Clark*, from Sydney, further consignments of Australian gold have been received. One parcel consists of 439 ounces, from Mr. Austin, of Bathurst, a storekeeper, the party who, it is said, gave the discovery in its early stage a mercantile value by having purchased the first lump brought into the settlement at the price of 30*l.* The advices through this channel are not so late by a fortnight as those of the last Overland Mail. In one letter, however, there is an explanation of the cause which may prevent the gold collected from speedily making its appearance, and also the actual success of the diggers from being known for some time. The miners have mostly arranged, it seems, to work in parties of from 6 to 10, and have taken in almost all cases a supply of provisions, &c., sufficient for two or three months. It is possible, therefore, that until they break up no large amounts may come forward, and it will, consequently, be difficult meanwhile to form an estimate of the general yield.

Letters from Adelaide state that the operations of the Patent Copper Company, so far as regards the smelting, are at present suspended for want of fuel. The country, to an immense extent around the Burra, is cleared of timber. At the township fuel is excessively scarce and dear, and the evil must, every day, increase. Burra Burra shares were quoted at 171*l.* to 175*l.*

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Among the numerous novelties which abound in this establishment, the photographic department should not be lost sight of, as it combines both science and art, more particularly since the vast improvements discovered by Mr. R. Beard, in permanently fixing the colour, and thereby giving them the appearance and advantage of enamel painting. This process is now complete, and the distinction may be seen at a glance between the old and new pictures, the former requiring the protection of a glass, as the slightest touch would wholly destroy the colour and quite obliterate the subject; the new will even bear much friction without sustaining any injury, so perfect is the invention in all its points.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:—

Messrs. BAIRDS'	Gartsherrie,	Glasgow.
The CLYDE IRON COMPANY	ditto	ditto
The FIRTH IRON COMPANY	ditto	ditto
The HERSLEY COMPANY	Tipton,	Staffordshire.
Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO.	Wednesbury.	
Mr. JOHN WILSON	Dundyvan,	Glasgow.

AGENTS.

Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London. 50

RAILWAYS,—With an abundant harvest, cotton, and colonial produce at one-half the prices of last year, and railway calls, comparatively speaking, all paid up, it follows that the already large surplus capital now waiting employment must necessarily increase. The exchanges are everywhere becoming more favourable for this country. The California and Australian gold discoveries will also add to the abundancy of money. Hence the causes of an approaching improvement in the value of public securities. Capitalists who seek profitable investments, unattended with risk, should act only upon the soundest information. Price seldom indicates the true value of railway property. Hence many shares are frequently as much above as others are below their real value—the market price of the day being ruled more by the present supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, than by any reference to the intrinsic merits of the property. The *bonâ fide* ultimate value of a railway depends upon its costs, traffic, and expenditure; the probabilities of competition or alliance with neighbouring companies, the requirements for additional capital, and other causes wholly irrespective of the merely speculative feeling of the day. Calculations, founded upon these considerations, show what shares at the current market price may be bought, sold, or exchanged with advantage. But the selection of that stock which is the most eligible requires data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.

Every information afforded to capitalists wishing to invest or to exchange their securities: and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms. The Subscribers, believing it to be incompatible with their duties as agents to speculate on their own account, adhere exclusively to a legitimate commission business. JAMES S. TRIPP & CO.

Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, City.—Established 1839. 37

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS, are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street,

SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.

BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED. 62

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINES.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Monday last, the 13th instant,

THOMAS SMITH, Esq., in the chair,

The minutes of the last meeting, held the 11th of August, were read and confirmed.

Resolved,—That Messrs. G. H. Wilson, James Lane, Thomas Smith, and Dr. Heathcock, be the managing committee for the ensuing two months.

The usual vote of thanks was presented to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated. 53

CALSTOCK UNITED MINES.—At the FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in this Company, held at the offices, Threadneedle-street, on Monday last, the 13th instant,

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Esq., in the chair,

Present upwards of forty shareholders,

The accounts, reports, and financial statement, being submitted, were regularly audited and confirmed. The following resolution was then unanimously passed:—

Resolved,—That the cost of the mine as audited, showing an expenditure of 4461*l.* 4s. 5d. —leaving balance in hand of 568*l.* 5s. 4d.—be passed and allowed; and, seeing that the agents' estimate of the value of the produce on the mines, for market, is 1180*l.*, that the Directors' report, recommending a dividend of 5s. per share, payable out of the same, on the 13th December next, be adopted and confirmed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, secretary, agents, and others, were severally carried, and the meeting separated. GEO. CARNE, Secretary.

28, Threadneedle-street, October 13, 1851. 54

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Friday, the 17th instant,

WILLIAM GARNER, Esq., in the chair,

The notice convening the meeting having been read by Mr. Lelean, together with the report of the committee of management, it was

Resolved,—That the report now read be received and adopted.—Carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Lynch, and carried unanimously,—

That the Committee of Management have entitled themselves to the confidence and thanks of the shareholders for the promptitude and frankness with which they have laid before them a statement of the position and prospects of the Company, and that the gentlemen be requested to continue their services.

Moved by Mr. Wood, and seconded by Mr. Molyneux,—

That the cordial thanks of the meeting is due, and hereby given, to the Chairman, for the kindness and courtesy evinced by him in conducting the business of the day.—Carried by acclamation. 55

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Salvador House, London, October 6, 1851.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held this day,

G. B. CARR, Esq., in the chair,

The reports and accounts having been read, it was

Resolved,—That the reports and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered in the Company's minute-book.—Carried unanimously.

Carried unanimously,—That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Chairman and Directors, for their management of this Company.

Carried unanimously,—That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to P. N. Johnson, Esq., for his able management of the Company's property. 56

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING MINES.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, held at the office, 34, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday last, the 9th October inst.,

R. W. DARE, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved,—That the accounts now produced, showing a balance in favour of the Company of £25 1s. 6d., be passed as correct.

That the small engine purchased of Mr. R. Hallett, jun., be attached to the large one now erecting, with as little delay as possible.

That a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made to meet the liabilities incurred in purchasing the engines and erecting the necessary buildings, &c., and that the same be paid into the Union Bank, to the credit of the Company, on or before the 30th inst.

That Mr. R. Serjeant's brother be appointed to keep the books and accounts of the Company on the mine.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman. 57

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Capital £30,000, in 10,000 shares, of £3 each.

6000 paid-up shares, carrying interest of 6 per cent. upon £2 per share, the remaining £1 to take the dividends from the working of the mine.

4000 deposit of £1 paid, and no further call likely to be made.

The above shares have all been subscribed for, and the mine will be in full activity, by being worked upon an extensive scale, so soon as the smelting and refining houses are erected, which will be commenced immediately.

The Committee of Management have been engaged in testing the value of the minerals produced from the mine, and have the satisfaction in being able to state, that the result has been perfectly satisfactory, as they find that the minerals not only produce from 15 to 30 per cent. from their inferior samples, and from those of a superior quality 30 to 60, of not only fine copper, but a small per centage of gold and silver.

Offices, 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, City. 58

WHEAL TREWANE (SILVER-LEAD),—SAINT KEW, CORNWALL.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 8448 shares, of £1 5s. per share.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., M.P.
Sir CHARLES KIRKPATRICK, Bart.
RICHARD WOODTHORPE, Esq., R.N.
WILLIAM DUNBAR, Esq.
JAMES HAYNES HAYNES, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, & Co.
PURSER—Mr. A. Elborough.

OFFICES,—No. 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.

A limited number only of the shares will be disposed of; no allotments will be made, but transfers will be executed to unexceptionable parties, and certificates given on payment for the shares, application for which may be made to Mr. A. Elborough, at the offices of the company, 12, Old Jewry Chambers, City; Messrs. Ratton and Wood, stock and sharebrokers, No. 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; James Lane, Esq., mining broker, 52, Threadneedle-street; or Isaac Fletcher, Esq., stockbroker, Liverpool, where prospectuses and reports on the mine may be obtained, and specimens of the ores seen. 59

TRURO TIN SMELTING COMPANY.

Capital £25,000, in 10,000 paid-up shares of £2 10s. each.

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK" PRINCIPLE.

No further call can be made, and certificates will be issued to secure the shareholders against any liabilities.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

JAMES ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, Esq., Russel-square
JOSEPH DUNNING, Esq., Drayton Grove, Old Brompton
Captain T. FARIS, Lawn Villa, South Lambeth
JOSEPH GIBBS, Esq., C.E., Pentonville
EDWARD HOARE, Esq., Hothfield, Maidstone, Kent
MARTIN STUTELY, Esq., Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park
MATHEW FRENCH WAGSTAFFE, Esq., Walcot-place West, Lambeth

AUDITOR.

JOSEPH BUDWORTH SHARP, Esq., Gibson-square, Islington.

LONDON BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

COUNTRY BANKERS—The Miners' Bank, Truro.

SOLICITOR—T. J. Mawe, Esq., No. 4, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

METALLURGIST AND MANAGER OF WORKS in TRURO—Mr. Samuel Moyle, Bosvigo.

This COMPANY is ESTABLISHED for the purpose of SMELTING TIN ORES—a business yielding large returns, when conducted, as this will be, with all the advantages of modern scientific knowledge, ample capital, and economical management.

A Smelting Company, based on such principles, presents advantages of a peculiar and almost exclusive character. Proposals for public undertakings are generally supported in their origin by views of advantage mainly speculative, resting upon vague and unproved estimates, whether as to cost or returns, and resulting frequently in disappointment and loss. Smelting operations are, however, more certain—the cost and value of the raw material, the ore, is accurately known by the experienced assayer; every item of expense, in its conversion into blocks, ingots, or bars, is matter of well-defined and correct computation; and the current price of the manufactured article is a subject of public notoriety.

The existing tin smelting companies, or copartnerships, are limited in number, and the trade has been in the hands of but few individuals, by whom great wealth has been realised.—This company will be alike entitled to the support of the capitalist and the co-operation of all parties connected with the mines, as it will afford, by a fair and legitimate competition, a protection to mining interests, and a fair share of the trade so successfully and advantageously carried on by others may be confidently expected.

Arrangements have been already made for commencing operations without delay. A lease of one of the most complete and best-situated Tin Smelting Works in the county, in the erection of which several thousand pounds have been expended, having been secured on very advantageous terms. These works are most eligibly situated in the town of Truro, and in the centre of the great tin district of Cornwall, and are alike convenient for land and water carriage. They were erected about 10 years ago, regardless of expense, combining all the latest improvements. There are three furnaces, capable of smelting upwards of three tons of black tin ore every six hours, which can be kept at work without intermission, except occasionally for repairs. They are built on granite foundations, the superstructure being secured with iron bracings and posts in the best manner; and there is sufficient room for the erection of other furnaces, so that the business can, if needful, be extended, every necessary convenience being attached. Independent of, and contiguous to, the extensive yard and premises attached to the smelting-house, there is a free dock, with large yard for storage of coal, &c., affording the advantage of making return-cargoes to the mines, so as to materially decrease the expense of carriage to the company.

No notice will be taken of any application for shares unless accompanied by a respectable reference. No letters of allotment will be issued, but parties whose applications are entertained will receive a letter to the bankers, and upon the production of their receipt for the money, certificates will be given in exchange.

Parties in the country subscribing for shares may pay the amount through their own bankers, to be transmitted to the Commercial Bank of London, to the credit of the Company, when the shares so paid for will be immediately forwarded, on the correct names and residences of the subscribers being furnished.

For shares, and any further information, application may be made at the Temporary Offices of the Company, No. 16, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street; to Mr. Thomas Allsop, stock and sharebroker, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, London; or to the several sharebrokers in the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE TRURO TIN SMELTING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apply for shares in your Company, and on your complying with my request, or so much of it as you may accede to, I agree to pay the sum of £2 10s. per share to the Bankers of the Company, immediately on receiving a notice to that effect, in accordance with the rules of your prospectus.

Dated 1851.

Name.....
Address.....
Reference..... 60

GREAT WESTERN AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL COMPANY.

Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 per share—paid-up.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

TEMPORARY OFFICE,—No. 3, BRIDGE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

TRUSTEES.

Colonel SALWEY, M.P., Egham Park, Surrey
JAMES HARMER, Esq., Ingress Park, Greenhithe, Kent.

Prospectuses may be obtained of, and application for the remaining shares to be addressed to, the Secretary, at the offices of the Company; or to the Solicitors to the Company, Messrs. Coombe and Nicoll; Messrs. Lind and Rickard, stockbrokers, No. 3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury; and of the following agents:—Henry Darvill, Esq. solicitor, Windsor; Messrs. Lowe and Sons, stockbrokers, Liverpool: Geo. P. Wilkes, Esq., solicitor, Gloucester: Henry Dayrill, Esq., stock and sharebroker, 6, Clare-street, Bristol; J. B. Wilcocks, Esq., Barbican, Plymouth. By order of the Directors,

Sept. 25, 1851. HENRY CAPPER, Secretary. 61

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

Museum of Practical Geology.

The COURSE of STUDY at this INSTITUTION will commence on THURSDAY, the 6th of November, 1851, and the following LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given during the session:—

1. CHEMISTRY, applied to Arts and Agriculture ... LYON PLAYFAIR, Ph. D., F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts ... } EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.
3. MECHANICAL SCIENCE, with its applications to Mining ... } ROBT. HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records.
4. METALLURGY, with its special applications ... JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
5. GEOLOGY, and its practical applications ... A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
6. MINING and MINERALOGY ... WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A.

The fee for the course of two years is one payment of £40; or £20 for each session, from November to August inclusive.

Practical Instruction in the Field, in Geology, Mining, and Palæontology, is included in the above charges.

Occasional Students may attend separate Courses of Lectures and Field Instruction on payment of the Fees mentioned in the program.

The Laboratories for Chemistry and Metallurgy will be open for the reception of Pupils on payment of £15 for the session of five months.

Officers of the Army and Navy, either in the Queen's or the Honourable East India Company's service, are admitted to the Lectures at half the usual charges.

Students who propose to enter with the view of obtaining the Diploma of the Institution, are requested to apply to Mr. Trenham Reeks, at the Museum, from whom the necessary information may be obtained. H. T. DE LA BECHE, Director. 62

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E.

STUDENTS are INSTRUCTED in EVERY BRANCH of the SCIENCE.

Fees for Analysis or Assays may be had on application, with full prospectuses. 63

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE,

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month.

One of the Company's first-class steamers will also be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, as an extra ship, on the 3d of November next, in combination with extra steamers, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th October. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise dispatch from Bombay, about the 1st November next, and every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam-ship for ADEN, to meet there the Company's ships between Calcutta and Suez; and at Alexandria one of the Company's steam-ships will receive the passengers, parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

But PASSENGERS, PARCELS, and GOODS for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will be CONVEYED THROUGHOUT from SOUTHAMPTON in the Mail steamers, leaving Southampton on the 20th of October, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghae.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton. 64

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, WATER-WORK AND LAND-DRAINAGE COMPANIES CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.—The PROPRIETORS of this SHIP desire TENDERS for the WHOLE (or for any definite section, that would not prejudice the entirety of the remainder) of her STEAM MACHINERY, as originally constructed, consisting of FOUR 88-inch CYLINDERS, of 6-feet stroke, with pistons and rods, air-pumps and condensers, connecting-rods and guides, and all the detail of nozzle and valve gearing, necessary to render each pair of cylinders complete in themselves, from the pistons to the crank-pins.

Apply to Mr. Croome, civil engineer, or Capt. Mathews, on board the vessel, Sandon Graving Dock; or Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Liverpool. 65

THE PATENT WATER-BALLAST STOWAGE BAGS and PUMPS having BEEN TESTED, and met the approval of practical men, the Public is respectfully informed that all is now prepared for FITTING UP SHIPS, by application to Mr. KIRK, at the Works, GIBSON'S-BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, where a pamphlet and illustrations may be obtained by, or forwarded to, parties, and where all inquiries will be fully replied to.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 15, 1851. 66

FOR THE SHOOTING SEASON, 1851.—DEANE, ADAMS, & DEANE, GUN-MAKERS to H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, beg respectfully to call the attention of SPORTSMEN to their late IMPROVEMENTS in GUNS, PISTOLS, and RIFLES, which may be seen and tested daily, with a large assortment of their best town-made GUNS, at the MANUFACTORY, No. 30, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.—August 7, 1851.

*** Sporting ammunition of the best quality on the lowest terms. 67

Just published, price 7s. 6d.,

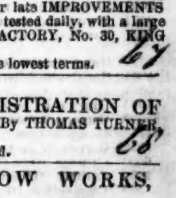
THE LAW OF PATENTS AND REGISTRATION OF INVENTION AND DESIGN IN MANUFACTURE. By THOMAS TURNER, Esq., Barrister, with the Statutes, Rules, and Forms.

John Crockford, 29, Essex-street, Strand. 68

BLAKE AND PARKIN, MEADOW WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS of CIRCULAR and MILL SAWS, Improved CAST-STEEL FILES, for the use of Engineers and Machinists. Patent tempered MACHINE KNIVES and CUTTERS, manufactured for planing and grooving wood, for cutting paper, iron, stone, leather, &c., made to any pattern or dimensions with the utmost exactness. Warranted to work with a harder and finer edge than any other mode of temper.

Inventors of coreannealed cast-steel for taps, piston-rods, &c. —Manufacturers of railway springs, blister, shear, and cast-steel, &c. &c.



*** Samples at the Great Exhibition, Class XXII., No. 193. 69

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. AND J. GALLOWAY,

PATENT RIVET WORKS,

MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ

Lifting Jacks,

is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

IMPROVED RATCHET JACK.

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.

70

MEDICAL ADVICE on the SECRET INFIRMITIES of YOUTH and MATURITY, with 50 coloured engravings on steel.—Just published, and may be had in French or English, in a sealed envelope, 2s. 6d., or post free, from the author, for 42 stamps,

SELF-PRESERVATION: a Medical Treatise on the Physiology of Marriage, and on the Secret Infirmities and Disorders of Youth and Maturity, that are usually acquired at an early period of life, which debilitate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of Manhood; with Practical Observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility, whether arising from these causes, close study, or the influence of tropical climates; local and constitutional weakness, syphilis, stricture, and all diseases and derangement resulting from indiscretion. With 50 coloured engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the reproductive Organs, explaining their various structures, uses, and functions, and the injuries that are produced in them by solitary habit, excesses, and infection. By SAMUEL LA'MERT, M.D., No. 37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London. Dr. La'Mert having taken the highest medical honours, is one of the few legally qualified practitioners, who have exclusively, and for many years, devoted their studies to the treatment of these complaints.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	3	£ 1 19 to 1st Oct.	£0 6 0 Oct.	13½	12½ 13 13½ 14
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talyfont, Wales	¼	0 7 6 to Oct.	0 5 0 „	7	7 7½
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	8 15 to Aug.	0 4 to Aug.	10	
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2½	2 16 to Aug.	0 4 to Aug.	7½	7½
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	750 0 to May, 1849	—	100	
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182½	440 0 to 5th April	5 0 to May	200	
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June	15½ 16½	
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Devon	29	6 0 to Sept., 1847	—	6½	6 6½
4096	Calstock United (copper)	2½	0 5 to Oct., 1851	5 0 to Oct.	5½	5½ 6
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	205 0 to Sept. 1851	2 0 to Sept.	95	
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	70	— —	—	20½	20½
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	11 0 —	—	112½ 105	105
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	— —	—	110	
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	244 10 to Sept.	5 0 to Sept.	280	
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	855 14 to 1847	—	28	
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	233 0 to 1843	—	135	
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	242 10 —	—	150	
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	2227 10s. to 5th Sept.	12 10 to Sept.	450	
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	— —	—	30	
3750	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)	1½	35 per cent. to June	10 per ct. ¼ year	5½	
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	440 0 „	—	200	
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	353 6 8 to January	—	200	
10000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	0 2 to Sept.	0 2 to Sept.	3	
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	115 0 to Aug.	5 0 to Aug.	200	
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.	4½	
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844	11	12
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9½	0 5 to Sept.	0 5 in Sept,	4½	
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.	17½	18
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2½	1032 0 to 5th Sept.	2 0 to Sept.	150	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	640 0 to 1st Aug.	20 0 to Aug. 1	700	
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	1 0 6 to July „	0 4 6 to July 1	10	
20000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p. ct. p. annum	4½	4½ 5½ 5¾
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22½	217 10 to 1st Sept.	7 10 to Sept.	202 210	
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	226 0 to ditto	6 0 to Sept.	180	
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	—	1 1 to 5th April	—	12½	
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55½	374 0 —	—	650	
4160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21½	1 15 to June „	0 10 to 4th June	40	
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	10 0 0 to March 5	5 0 to March	240	
360	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	20½	18 4 6 to Aug.	0 15 to Aug.	25	
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	255 0 to July „	2 10 to July	120 125	
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	27 0 to 5th Aug.	3 0 to Aug.	150	150
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	104 15 to Sept.	6 0 0 to Sept.	200	
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	3 10 0 to Sept. „	0 2 6 to Sept.	10 10½	
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	859 0 to Aug.	4 0 to Aug.	100	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	15	11 10 —	—	11	12
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	2 11 to July, 1849	—	3½	
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	5 17 6 to Sept.	—	7	
256	Treluna (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	27 15 to Sept.	1 0 to Sept.	15 15½	15½
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1 3 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847	3	3½ 3¾
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	1680 15 to 1848	—	200	
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	402 10 to 5th April	—	15	
120	Treviskey and Harrier (copper)	130	246 5 to Oct.	6 10 to Oct.	220	210
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	2 10 to Sept.	2 10 to Sept.	85	
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6¾	2 2 6 „	0 5 to March	3½	
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	162 15 to Sept.	2 10 to Sept.	100	102½
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	— —	—	97½	100
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	245 0 to 3d Aug.	10 0 to 3d Aug.	385	
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	5 0 —	—	6½	7
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	109 0 to 1st Oct,	12 10 to Oct.	350	
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	— —	—	20	
126	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	2331 10 to Aug.	6 0 to Aug.	130	
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	1 0 to July „	0 5 to July	10	10
480	Wheal Lovel (tin), Helston	—	8 0 to 8th Sept.	2 0 to Sept.	30	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	187 0 to Aug. „	5 0 to Aug.	150	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	21 5 to 21st Aug.	3 0 to Aug.	57	
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	200	— —	—	280	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	27 10 to Augnst	2 10 to Aug.	80	
128	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	194 10 to 5th Aug.	4 0 to Aug.	200	
530	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	3½	28 10 „	2 0 to May	41	40
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9½	6 0 to Aug.	0 10 to Aug.	26½	26½
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	313 per cent. „	18 p. ct. end Aug.	28½	

FOREIGN MINES.

5000	Aiken Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—	2	
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—	2¾	
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	45 12 0 to June 1851	3l. to June	34½	34½
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	3 13 0 to Oct., 1850	8s. to Oct., 1850	5½ 6	
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851	12	
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	2 0 0 to June, 1851	1l. to June, 1851	7	
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	0 8 6 end of 1846	4s. in 1846	—	
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—	2½	
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	12 17 6 to Dec., 1850	1l. 10s. to June 7	20	20½ 21
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28½	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7s. 6d. to Feb., 1850	2½	2½ 2

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	3	2	2
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	
508	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	6	2½	
256	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	2	1	
6000	Bicton Consols, Linkinghorne	1	1	
1500	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2½	10	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	20	100	
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4	
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	6	4	
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	3¾	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	8	6	
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4	
130	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	20	18	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	2	3	4 4½ 4¾ 5
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	15	9	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	2	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	2¾	
40000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead)	¾	1¾	1½
2400	Bryn-Arlan (lead), Cardiganshire	2½	1	
7500	Busparvo (tin and copper), Camborne	1	1½	1½
813	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	3½	7¾	7¾
2000	Bwich Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	2	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	4¾	
1000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	4	
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2	
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	2	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	3½	2	
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorne	—	2	2
2000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	4	
510	Carn Galver (tin), Morvah and Zennor	2½	3¾	
5120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	2	5
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4½	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	3¾	6¼	
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	5¾	6¼
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Columb	¼	1¾	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	13	84	
5000	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1	1	
1024	Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Enoder	3¾	5¼	
1024	Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	2½	4	
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	¼	2	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llawrnat	10	10	
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	4¼	
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	3½	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	30	8	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont	8½	10½	
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	20	27½	
1000	Cwm Daren	2	3¾	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	4	
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	4	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	¼	1	
3000	Dalrhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1¼	10	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	4½	4½ 5
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	
5000	Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton	2½	1¾	
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (coper), Tav.	10	8	
4023	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2½	1	
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	¼	4	
5120	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	7	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	¼	1	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6¼	5½	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	2	2	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	10½	5	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	2½	1 1¾	
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	15	15	
2500	East Birch Tor, (tin), near Ashburton	3	3	
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	¼	1½	1¾ 1½
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3½	1	
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	2½	
1948	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	7¼	1¾	
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	13	30	
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	22½	19	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	¼	1¼	
512	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	5½	3	
9000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1¼	¼	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	8	8	
1000	East Trescoll	1	3	3¼ 3¾
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	8	3	
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	3¼	
2048	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1¼	¼	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper)	12	15	15½ 16
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	1¼	4¼	
3060	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lanreath	3¼	¼	
1000	East Wheal Reeth	1¼	1¾	
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	¼	3¼	4¼

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	4¼	6	
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4½	3	
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1½	1	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead)	1½	3½	
12000	Gallt y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2¼	
2560	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5½	2¾	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	—	1¼	
1000	Gelli-rei-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	5	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	47	12	
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	84	34	
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	2	
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	8½	5½	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	7½	7	4 4½
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2	4	
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1	
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29	15	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6½	5½	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8½	3½	
6000	Illgaston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	3¼	
32	Holvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	25	35	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	3	1½	
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	¾	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	¾	
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	11	2	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland	3	4½	
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	4¾	1½	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3½	4	
1742	Lamberooe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	13	6	5½
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	1	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4½	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	62	17	
13000	Llwynmaiees (lead), Cardiganshire	1	¾	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	—	1½	1½
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	2	
512	Melin Llyn Pair (silver-lead), Merioneth	1	2½	3
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3¾	2½	
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	3½	3½
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	2	2½	
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25¼	13	
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	3	2½	
2000	Molland	1	1½	
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	3	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	7	7	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	20	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	10	10
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1½	¾ ¼	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	5	18	20
2000	North Downs (copper), Redrnth	¼	1¾	1½ 2
256	North Fowey Consols	3¾	7½	
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	2½	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2	2	
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	11½	2¾	
256	North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	¼	
16000	North Trelawny	¼	¼	¼
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	6	8½	
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe	1½	1¾	
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	3	1¼	1½ 1¾
1060	North Wheal Trelawny (lead), Quethiock	¼	¼	¼
2048	Okel Tor (lead)	¼	¼	
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	1½	5	
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	2	2	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	3½	4	
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	5	5	
496	Penhanger	1	2	
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3½	2	2½
1000	Penralt	1	3	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	5	
700	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4½	4	
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2½	1½	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4½	9	
2048	Plymouth Wh Yeoland Con. (tin), Plym.	1¾	1½	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13½	
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Towednack	1½	17 1s	
1024	Prince Albert (tin), Perranzabuloe	1½	1	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	10½	6	
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12	
10000	Ditto New	7	3	
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	1	1	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4¾	4	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	2¾	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	4¾	2	4¾
10000	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silv.-lead)	1	¼	¾ ¼ 1
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	3	
1024	Sourton Consols	2¾	3¾	
2000	South of Scotland	1¼	1	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	4	
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	5	6	
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1¼	1¾	2
198	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	35¼	4	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1¾	2	
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	1½	
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	3	3¼	
12000	St. Enoder (copper and lead) St. Enoder	1	1½	
999	St. Minver Consols silver-lead)	1	3	
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8¼	1	
5000	Temple Consols (tin & copper) Cornwall	2	5	
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	10¼	10	
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	2¼	¼ ¾	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1¼	5	
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1¼	3½	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	3¼	
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1¾	2	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1¾	5	
224	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	15¾	10	
1000	Treloweth (capper), St. Erth	5	5	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4¾	5	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	2¼	1	1
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	5	1
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	21s	1¼	1¼
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	11¾	4	
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	4¾	5	
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towednock	7	9	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	100	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4	
500	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes	60	22	
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	4	12½	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12	10	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	¼	¼	
1024	West Alfred Consols	9¼	10¼	9
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	¾	8	
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	24s 6d	2¼	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5¾	50	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin)	1	1¾ 2	
1024	West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2	1¾	
512	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1¾	3	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	10	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	5	6	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	¾	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	71	115	
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	49	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14¾	4¼	
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	10	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (copper) Hayle	1	1¼	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	9	12	
4000	West Wheal Friendship (copper)	1¼	¾	
3715	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	1¾	
3715	Ditto preference	¼	¼	
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	2¼	2¾
4000	West Wheal Russell, Tavistock	—	¾	1
1024	West Wheal Sheba	10s	1	
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	21	11¼	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	3 4	
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	2	1¾	
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	1¼	¾	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13¾	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock	1¾	3¼	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	2	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5¼	10	
2500	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2	2	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1¾	2¾	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	3	3	4
1024	Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard	2¾	3¾	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (lead)	2¾	2¾	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	3¾	3¾	4 4¼
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	1	1¾	
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3¾	5¼	
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock	¼	¼ 1	
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	23	1¼	
1024	Wheal Emma	¼	5	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	15	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	1¾	1¾	
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	—	3	
916	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5¼	¼	
2048	Wheal Fortune (lead), Landulph	2¾	1	1
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14¼	8	8
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31	31
256	Wheal Gennys (lead), St. Buderce	13	25	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop. and lead), Liskeard	3	2	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	1¼	¾	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	¼	¾
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	¾	1	
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	5¾	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	¼	¾	¾
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	1¾	¾	
942	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper	3	2¾	
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	1¾	2	
1024	Wheal Maudlin, Llanlivery	1	4¼	20 30
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	3	1	
1080	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1¾	1¾	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2¾	3¾	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	29	38	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15¾	10	
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	¼	3	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	3¾	4	
2048	Wheal Robins	¾	1¾	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	2	1¾	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	2	
10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	2	2 2½
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	6¾	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)	3	3 3¾	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	3	4 3¾	3¾
256	Wheal St. Agnes (tin), St. Agues	1¾	5	¾ 1
1024	Wheal Stanagwyn (copper), St. Stephen's	1	¾	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	2¾	1¾	
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	1¾	4	
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5	8	8¾
1000	Wheal Treasury	1	1	
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	9¾	14	
1024	Wheal Treiusback (copper), Stythians	5¾	5¾	
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	1	
3300	Wheal Trescoll	3¾	—	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1¾	1¾	1¾
267	Wheal Trythena (tin and cop.), Redruth	40	18¾	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	10	
6000	Wh. Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinear	2	3¾	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper)	3	5¾	
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	4¾	6¾	6¾
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	—	2¾	
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7¾	5	
512	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	1¾	3¾	
256	Wheal Vlow	2	4	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	—	1¾	
1024	Wheal Wrey (lead), St, Ive, Liskeard	2s 6d	2	
4096	Wheal Zion (copper and lead), Tavistock	1¾	6¾	5¾

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	5
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	5	1¾
3250